

Vol. XII.

No. 3.

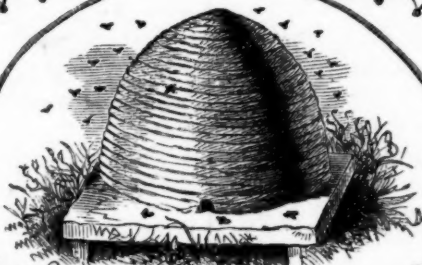
MARCH, 1876.



THE

AMERICAN

BEE JOURNAL



A MONTHLY MAGAZINE,
DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO BEE CULTURE.

Established in 1861, by the late Samuel Wagner.

AND

The National Bee Journal,

CONSOLIDATED.

CHICAGO, ILL:

THOMAS G. NEWMAN,

PUBLISHER.



FISH & KISSELL, BOOK & JOB PRINTERS, CHICAGO.

THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL.

EARLY QUEENS.

WE have made arrangements to supply Italian Queens the last of April for \$5.00 each; to be sent by express on receipt of price.

Address THOMAS G. NEWMAN,
184 Clark Street,
Jantf CHICAGO, ILL.

THE COLORADO FARMER.

DEVOTED TO

AGRICULTURE, LIVE STOCK,
AND KINDRED INTERESTS.

ITS CIRCULATION

COMPRISES the Colorado Farmer, Colorado Agriculturist and Stock Journal, and Colorado Horticulturist. It has no competitor among farmers, ranchmen and stockmen, in the Rocky Mountain region.

Real Estate agents and parties proposing to emigrate to the West should

Take the FARMER

if full and correct information respecting Colorado is desired.

SPECIMEN COPIES FREE.

Address JAS. F. WILBUR,
Business Manager,
Jan3mrx Denver, Col.

1855. 21st YEAR. 1876.

THE Western Farm Journal,

The Great Leading and Popular Farm,
Fireside and General Newspaper
of the Northwest.

The Largest Agricultural and House-
hold Weekly Published.

**\$1,000 IN GOLD
TO AGENTS!**

WE WANT AGENTS EVERYWHERE.

Send for specimen copy of the Paper, and all who desire to act as Agents, for terms, etc.

Address WESTERN FARM JOURNAL,
126 Washington st., Chicago, Ill.,
or, 313 and 315 Court Avenue.
Jan3mrx Des Moines, Iowa.

FINN'S Porous, Double-Walled Bee Hive

THE last three winters have firmly established the fact that it winters bees safely every time on their summer stands. Circular of testimonials free. Agents wanted. For recommendations, see AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL for Dec., 1874.

Address KEYES & FINN,
Clyde, Jasper Co., Iowa.

COLUMBIA APIARY.

Queens from Imported Mothers for 1876.

WE will sell Queens, the coming season, as follows:

1 Tested Queen from Imported Mother,	\$ 4.00
2 " " " " " "	7.00
3 " " " " " "	10.00
6 " " " " " "	18.00
Untested Queens " " " "	each, 1.00

Safe arrival of all Queens guaranteed.

Jantf STAPLES & ANDREWS,
Columbia, Tenn.

WIRE CLOTH FOR HONEY EXTRACTORS!

Bee Veils, Queen Cages, etc.,
Galvanized or Tinned ready for use, also a full assortment for all purposes.

MASPETH WIRE CLOTH CO.,
(HOLDSWORTH & Co.)

56 West Broadway, NEW YORK.
oct75yl

Glass Honey Boxes.

PRACTICABLE and profitable to use. Just the thing for Box Honey. Shows it to the best advantage. Honey in them took First Premium at N. Y. State Fair 1874 and 1875. Circulars Free.

C. R. ISHAM,
Jan3m Peoria, Wyoming Co., N.Y.

WHAT FLOWERS

WILL thrive in the shade? Which on a light sandy soil? What varieties from the garden will furnish winter bloom in the house? and much else of interest to lovers of flowers in Root's Garden Manual. See adv. "All About Gardening." Jan3mrx.

THE GREAT Farm Journal of America,

A LARGE EIGHT-PAGE PAPER,
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

WITH Full Departments on every Topic of Interest to the Farmer.

Fully, long, and firmly established in the confidence of the Farmers.

The cheapest and the best Farm and Grange Paper in America.

One Month, on trial, 10 cents. 13 weeks for 25 cents. In Clubs of Three, or more, One Dollar each per Year.

We have placed the price of the Paper very low, fully satisfied that a large circulation would justify the price, and leave us a fair business margin. The large increase in our subscription list, which was over six fold in the last eighteen months, proves our ideas correct.

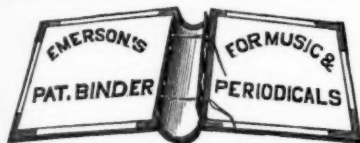
52 numbers of a fine, original farm journal for One Dollar, and no postage to pay, is cheap reading. We have complete departments, each under its separate editorial management, on Bees, Stock, and Dairy; Poultry, Horticulture, Flowers, Agriculture, the Household, Puzzles, Humor, Children's Affairs and Reading, News, and the Grange.

Address THE AMERICAN PATRON,
Jan3mrx Findlay, O.

THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL.



I have founded my business on the belief that the public are anxious to get their seeds directly from the grower, and I therefore offer FREE to every man and woman in the United States who cultivates a farm, tills a vegetable garden, or plants a flower garden, my large, illustrated Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seeds for 1876; it contains, in addition to the choicest kinds produced in Europe, one hundred and fifty varieties of vegetable seed grown on my four seed farms. Customers of last season need not write for it. As the original introducer of the Hubbard, Marblehead and Butman Squashes, Phinney's Melon, the Marblehead Cabbages, and a score of other new vegetables, I solicit your patronage. All seed sold under three warrants. A hundred thousand catalogues will be issued and sent out the first of January. JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass. dec4m



In appearance, precisely like the cover of a regularly bound book, and is the only FILE that binds periodicals as received, and holds them in a perfect vise, and when full, serves as a complete binder, as firm and durable as a regularly bound book.

We are prepared to furnish them for

BINDING THE BEE JOURNAL

Lettered on the back with title in gold. Size of Binder for the American Bee Journal, 6 1/4 x 10.

Cloth and Paper..... 50 cents each.
Cloth..... 60 "
Leather and Cloth..... 75 "

Postage on either style 12 cents.

Address,

AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL,

184 Clark St., Chicago.

HOT BEDS

WITH

FIRE HEAT

and many labor-saving hints and improved methods in the garden in Root's Garden Manual. See adv. "All About Gardening."

Jan3mp.

PATENTS.

SUBSCRIBE for the **Western Scientific Journal**, published in the interest of inventors. It contains decisions of the courts on patents, how to obtain patents, and much Scientific reading. Only 75 cents per year, in advance.

Address,

L. O. WILSON,

Nov. 75y1.cx. Patent Lawyer, Editor, Peoria, Ill.

\$77
Oct6m

A WEEK to Agents, Old and Young, Male and Female, in their locality. Terms and OUTFIT FREE. Address F. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Maine.

PARKER H. SWEET, Jr., & CO.,

SOLICITORS OF

American & Foreign Patents,

And Attorneys in Patent Cases,

DAVIS FIRE-PROOF BUILDING, Corner 8th St. and Pennsylvania Avenue, two squares below south entrance of U. S. Patent Office. Correspondence invited from persons interested in Patent matters. Advice and consultation without charge. Book of Instructions sent free on receipt of stamp to any address. mayly

"It Shines for All."

THE

INDIANAPOLIS SUN.

The leading Independent Reform Weekly political newspaper in the Union; the special advocate of National Legal Tender Paper Money (The Greenback System) as against Bank Issues on the Gold Basis Fallacy, and the interchangeable Currency Bond as against the High Gold Interest Bond.

The SUN has a corps of able correspondents, comprising the most eminent Political Economists of the age.

One page devoted entirely to Agriculture.

Miscellany of the choicest selection, adapted to all classes of readers.

The latest General News and Market Reports.

Terms, \$1.75 per year, postpaid.

Sample copies and terms to Agents sent free on application.

Address **INDIANAPOLIS SUN CO.,**

Jan3mx.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

50 COLONIES

OF

PURE ITALIAN BEES.

FULL colonies in hives, with 10 Langstroth frames, \$14.00. Queens all reared in 1875 from Imported Mothers.

Purity and safe arrival guaranteed.

Address

E. C. L. LARCH, M. D.,

Feb3m

Ashland, Boone Co., Mo.

St. Louis Honey House.

HAVING moved the publication office of the

AGRICULTURIST AND FLORAL GUIDE

to this city I have opened in connection therewith a HONEY HOUSE, and solicit consignments of Honey, either extracted or in the comb, which will be sold to the best advantage and remittance promptly made. Extracted Honey will be tastefully put up in glass under our regular label if desired. Comb Honey should always be sent by Express and Extracted, by freight, and the receipt sent to us by mail.

Direct plainly to

W. G. CHURCH,

Rear of 1216 North 7th Street.

Jan3mx.

St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SPRING DELIVERY.

125 STOCKS

PURE ITALIAN BEES,

For sale at a bargain.

WISHING to reduce our Apiaries, we offer at the following low prices:

1 Colony in good movable Comb hive \$10.00
5 Colonies or more " " each, 9.00

No foul brood nor disease of any kind among them.

Put up in No. 1 shipping order and delivered at express office.

Address J. OATMAN & CO.,
Jan6m Dundee, Kane Co., Illinois.

TULIP TREES, BY MAIL.

I WILL send small TULIP TREES, by mail, from 6 to 18 inches high, for 75 cents per dozen. Address all orders, with the cash, to

THOMAS G. NEWMAN,
184 Clark Street,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Jan1f

ALL ABOUT GARDENING

FOR HOME use and for MARKET in ROOT'S GARDEN MANUAL—practical, pointed and thorough—containing one-half as much matter as \$1.50 books on the subject. Gardeners throughout the country commend its practical labor-saving methods as invaluable to them. Sent for 10 cents, which will be allowed on the first order for seeds.

J. B. ROOT, Seed Grower, Rockford, Illinois.
Jan3mp.

ITALIAN QUEEN BEES FOR 1875.

I SHALL breed Italian Queens for the coming season, from imported mothers of undoubted purity. Safe arrival and purity guaranteed in every shipment. Prices very low. Circulars sent free. Address D. P. MYERS,
apily West Salem, Wayne Co., Ohio.

MUNCIE APIARY. Italian Bees and Queens of the highest grade of purity. Queens, \$3.50 each. Full stocks in Langstroth Hives, \$15 each. Ten stocks, \$12 each. Purity and safe arrival guaranteed.

P. F. DAVIS, Muncie,
July75y1 [T] Delaware Co., Ind.

The Voice of Masonry, AND FAMILY MAGAZINE,

IS an 80-page, 8vo., monthly periodical, devoted to Masonic and Family Literature, edited by JOHN W. BROWN and ALBERT G. MACKEY; is illustrated, has able contributors, and is the largest and best of its class of publications. Price, \$3.00 per year. Specimen copies 25c. Canvassers wanted. Address

JOHN W. BROWN, Publisher,
July-1f 196 and 198 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

CHEAP HIVES.

MATERIAL, cut ready to nail, delivered at the depot, for Langstroth or other hives of equal dimensions, at

\$1.00 EACH,

30 or more 80 cents.

Jan3m.

J. OATMAN & CO.,
Dundee, Ill.



Star Apiary,

PURE ITALIAN QUEENS

From Selected Imported Mother,

Tested and warranted....\$4.00
Untested.....2.00

Safe arrival warranted.

S. K. MARSH,
Palo, Ionia Co.,
Michigan.

Jan6m.

\$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.
Nov75y1

COLONIES.

We are wintering

80 Imported Queens

in our apiary and we will offer about half of them

FOR SALE IN SPRING.

In full colonies as usual.

The reader must bear in mind that we are the

Only Successful Importers in America.

We will sell at the following reduced prices:
Colony with Imported Queen, \$18.00
" " Home bred tested " 14.00
Queens all raised in 1875.
The hives are all new, well made, and well painted, the combs straight.
Safe arrival guaranteed.

CH. DADANT & SON,

Jan1f.

Hamilton, Hancock Co., Illinois.

EARLY ITALIAN QUEENS FOR 1876.

TESTED QUEENS of imported mothers sent early in the Spring; also tested queens in strong nuclei colonies. These colonies contain three full-sized frames (17x9 inches,) of comb, bees and stores and can soon be built on into full stocks. By purchasing these, all the trouble of introduction and danger of losing queens are avoided.

IMPORTED QUEENS.

"This is to certify that Dr. J. P. H. Brown receives Italian Queen Bees through this office, imported direct from Italy."

C. H. BUCKLEY,

Agent Southern Express Company.
Augusta, Ga., Oct. 11, 1875.

Imported Queens received every few weeks during the season from a district in Italy where the finest type of the Italian or Ligurian Bee is found.

Send for Circular to DR. J. P. H. BROWN,
Jan6m. Augusta, Ga.

VINEGAR. **HOW MADE IN**
10 HOURS, from
Cider, Wine, Molasses or Sorghum, *without using*
drugs. Address **F. I. SAGE, Vinegar Maker,**
Feb3m Springfield, Mass.

American Bee Journal.

Contents of this Number.

The Bee Queen's Temptation.....	53
The National Society.....	54
Centennial Bee-Keepers' Convention.....	55
Personal and other Items.....	55
Moses Quinby (<i>Poetry</i>).....	56
Adulterated Honey.....	58
Origin of the Albino Bee.....	58
Missouri Valley Association.....	58, 63
Comb vs. Extracted Honey.....	59
Six Months among the Bees.....	59
Undesired Experience.....	62
Whom the Gods would Destroy, etc.....	65
Economise their Labors.....	66
How to Make It.....	67
North-Eastern Bee Keepers' Association.....	68
Report of the Centennial Committee.....	75
Sundry Items.....	76
Visiting.....	76
Voices from Among the Hives.....	77

500

COLONIES OF ITALIAN BEES FOR SALE.

ON account of my failing health, I will sell and ship, between May 1st and May 20th, 500 Colonies of Italian Bees, in 8-frame Langstroth movable-comb hives in good condition in every respect, and guarantee safe arrival if ordered in lots from 1 to 20, shipped by Express, for the following prices:

Single Colonies, \$11.00; 2 to 6, \$10.50; 7 to 20, \$10.00; 21 to 500, \$9.00. Hybrids, 50 cents less.

Orders must include cash, or will not be noticed. If large lots are ordered the purchaser must run his own risk of safe arrival. Having wintered 1,400 colonies, I will doubtless be able to make a satisfactory selection.

ADAM GRIMM,
Jefferson, Wis.

March 3m.

Pure Italian Queens FOR 1876.

I have on hand

100 ITALIAN QUEENS, reared in May and June last.

THEY were propagated in populous colonies—they are pure and prolific. Price \$5.00 each. I will pay express charges and guarantee safe arrival. Two queens after 15th June for \$5.00.

Address W. P. HENDERSON,
Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

1876. Italian Queens. 1876.

H. Alley's Price List.

WE have the finest stock of ITALIAN BEES in the world, and have had 14 years experience in breeding them.

We breed from imported and home-bred mothers. Ninety per cent. of our queens prove to be purely fertilized.

ALL QUEENS WARRANTED PURE.

Safe arrival guaranteed by mail.

Queens, \$2.00 each. CIRCULARS FREE.

Address H. ALLEY,
March 76* Wenham, Essex Co., Mass.

Pure Albino Queens for 1876.



THE Best in the World! The swarm of bees that took the First Premium at the Georgia State Fair was my Albino stock. Also, Pure Italian Queens and Colonies for sale. Purity and safe arrival guaranteed in every shipment. Send for Price List.

Address D. A. PIKE,
Smithsburg, Washington Co., Md.
March 5m.

HONEY BEES.

SEND for E. W. HALE'S Price List of Queens, for 1876. All Queens raised in full colonies and from Imported Mothers. No bee disease in my locality. Address,

E. W. HALE,
Wirt C. H., West Va.

Mar 6m.

For Sale.

100 STOCKS

PURE

Italian Bees

from Imported Stock or Queens.

For terms, address, BARNUM & PEYTON,
Edgefield Junction, Davidson Co., Tenn.
March 3m.

THE

British Bee Journal

AND BEEKEEPERS' ADVISER.

THE only European Bee paper that requires no translation in America, and beyond a doubt the best illustrated Bee Journal in the world.

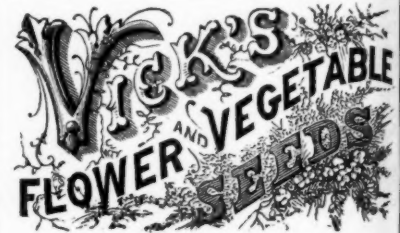
IS PUBLISHED MONTHLY AND CONDUCTED BY

CHARLES NASH ABBOTT,

Hanwell, W., London, England. Annual Subscription, Half-a-guinea.

"The notion of a slinger in the January number it worth the whole year's subscription," writes a subscriber.

SUBSCRIBERS in the United States or Canada may send their subscriptions to THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL office. The "British" and "American" Bee Journals sent one year, postage paid on both, for \$3.50. Feb'yf.



are the best the world produces. They are planted by a million people in America, and the result is beautiful Flowers and splendid Vegetables. A Priced Catalogue sent free to all who inclose the postage—a 2 cent stamp.

Vick's Floral Guide, Quarterly, 25 cents a year. Vick's Flower and Vegetable Garden, 35 cents, with cloth covers, 65 cents.

Address JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL,

DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO BEE CULTURE.

Vol. XII.

CHICAGO, MARCH, 1876.

No. 3.

The Bee Queen's Temptation.

Since our last issue, MRS. ELLEN S. TUPPER, long known as a writer on bee culture, has "fallen like a star from heaven."

On the 28th of January Mrs Tupper was arrested for forgery. It appears that she has freely used the names of her relatives and friends, and in addition, forged the names of leading citizens of various cities of Iowa, from the name of the governor of the State, down; as well as the names of leading men in the Eastern States. Her forgeries will foot up somewhere from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars, and perhaps more. A correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune*, from Des Moines, under date of February 3d, says:

There have been notes and drafts to about \$2,000 protested and dishonored here for want of funds in bank. What has she done with this money? She has not expended it here, as her property is incumbered by mortgages, covering it all, and collections against her have been difficult for some time. She has not expended it in living or about her premises. It is supposed she has sent the money away for some other purpose. She was arrested at State Centre, and removed to Monticello. Her daughter, Kate, went to her, and, when she arrived, she gave Kate a letter, requesting her to read it alone. It was a long letter, reviewing her struggles in life to raise her family and maintain them, and inclosed two notes, which she said, were given under circumstances that she must keep secret. One read as follows:

DES MOINES, IA., December 1, 1875. — Thirty days after date I promise to pay Mrs. Ellen S. Tupper, or bearer, the sum of \$1,000, with interest at 10 per cent. per annum.

JESUS ^{his} CHRIST.
mark.

The other was for \$500, at sixty days, and drawn in the same way.

She induced the publisher of THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL to indorse for her to the amount of \$1,000. In doing this he broke over a rule of his life,—his

father having been ruined by endorsing Bank paper. But he did it out of *pure sympathy*, believing her story of embarrassment caused by her sickness and being unable to attend to her apiary. She claimed that she had money and supplies enough, which she could turn into money in 30 days to pay it, and if not, she had a mortgage on some land in O'Brien County, or something of that sort, that she could raise it on, within the time, and that we should never hear of it again. But we not only heard from it *often*, in the way of Bank protests, etc., that nearly ruined us financially—but by a very "crooked" financial practice (a sharp trick) she doubled the amount, making it \$2,000. For a portion of this, we understand that suit is about to be commenced against us. Now, *sympathy* will not pay it—it must be greenbacks—to the last cent.

The editor of the *Denison Review* thus soliloquises:

"Of course she is crazy; has been ever since she began to forge. A man must commit murder, or at least, adultery; a woman must poison her husband, strangle her babe, or forge notes, before the public finds out how much good there is in them—very little attention being paid to men and women when they are honest."

Pomeroy's *Democrat* says:

"Mrs. Tupper's proverbial philosophsy was to forge ahead till she gained \$11,000. And now comes emotional insanity with its uplifted umbrella."

We should be glad to think it insanity, if we could—but *that is impossible*. There has been too much "method in her madness;"—her "crookedness" has been too *chronic*.

A prominent bee-keeper in New England, well known to our readers, remarks in a letter of recent date: "I don't wish to say much against Mrs. T—, but if swindling, fraud, and forgery, is any indication of insanity, she has been insane,

to my knowledge, for ten years, at least."


Letters and claims from bee-keepers, all over the country, are coming in thick and fast, claiming that we should settle with them on her account. To all such we must say: There is no more justice in asking us to settle her bills than in claiming it of the "King of the Sandwich Islands!" She never had any interest in **THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL**, and all she wrote for it was paid for, "cash in advance, at good round figures."

On February 10th, we addressed the following note to her: "MRS. ELLEN S. TUPPER, Des Moines, Iowa:—You are hereby notified that the contract made with me for your editorial services on **THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL** is this day annulled—severing your connection with that JOURNAL entirely. . . . You are, of course, well aware of the cause of this action—and I need not repeat it here."

THOMAS G. NEWMAN.

We understand she is in a very weak and nervous condition. If she is insane, her "crooked" transactions are no doubt the cause of it, rather than the opposite. We wish her no harm, and greatly regret the necessity for this article—but justice demands that we should speak out. Let this suffice.

THE BIENENVATER.—This is the title of a Bee Journal published at Prague, Bohemia, Europe, by Rudolf Mayerkoeffer, a good friend of the honey-bee, who writes us that there will be an International Agricultural Fair in Prague in May and June, and he is preparing for that occasion, several beautiful glass boxes with excellent honey. The Bienenvater wants to purchase Nos. 1 to 6, January to June, 1875 of the **AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL**. If any one has them to spare they may be sent to this office, and we will settle for them.

 **R. S. BECKTELL**, of New Buffalo, Mich., says that a neighbor of his has found a stone weighing about one pound, which looks as if it had once been a piece of comb-honey, broken and doubled over, so that it presents the cells in different shapes. Petrified honey! Well, why not?

The National Society.

The feeling seems to be general that after the Philadelphia meeting, the National Society should be abandoned. This Society appointed the 6th of September for its next meeting at Philadelphia. We think this time should be adopted for the Centennial Convention, and thus unite all interests. The President, Mr. G. W. Zimmerman, thus writes in reference to the matter:

"After holding the meeting at Philadelphia, I think the Society had better adjourn *sine die*. I would recommend that each State having no organization, should organize and meet at least twice a year. The journeys to a National Convention are long and expensive, and as we can't get railroad fares reduced now, it is burdensome. This matter was fully discussed at the convention at Toledo, and those present from Ohio organized 'The Northern Ohio Bee-Keeper's Society,' whose meetings will be duly announced."

What say the bee-keepers of the United States? Shall the National Society be abandoned or not? We hope they will speak out now, or "ever after hold their peace," on this subject, at least.

An exchange observes that it is a remarkable fact that the first month of this Centennial winter closely resembles that of 1776. The journals of that year speak of the unusual mildness of the season. It was even said that the lack of the usual ice in Boston Harbor prevented Washington from crossing his forces and attempting a surprise on the city, and the Americans were enabled to continually send forth vessels from all parts of the harbor to the West Indies for munitions of war. The mild season enabled Gen. Schuyler, in the first days of January, to dispatch his well-planned little expedition up the Mohawk Valley to surprise the Highlanders under Johnson.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES AND PORTRAITS. We commence a new idea in this issue of **THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL**—that of publishing Biographical Sketches and portraits of some of our "bee men." Those wishing their face to appear as an introduction to the thousands of our readers, will please communicate with the

PUBLISHER.

Centennial Bee-Keepers' Convention.

The Secretary of the Centennial Commission has sent us a letter stating that there would be a special show of honey, June 20th and Nov. 1st. We wrote him that the first was too early and the latter too late, and urged that the time be changed to August or September.

We wrote several bee-keepers in different parts of the country, asking their opinion about calling such a convention—and also wrote the president of the National Convention for his opinion—all agree with us, that we should have a convention at a suitable and convenient time, say August or September. Now we ask for a general expression of opinion—and would like those who intend going, to say so now; to write us in time for the April number. Letters must reach this office by the 20th of March.

Dr. Millett has sent us the following letter, which explains itself.

HOLMESBURG, PENN.

DEAR SIR:—I think the bee-keepers throughout the country, who wish to exhibit specimens of *new honey and comb*, ought to know that a *certain time* will be allowed in which to add fresh specimens, if those who have authority in the matter will make early application to Mr. Burnet Landreth, the chief of the Bureau of Agriculture. I write this, that the committee appointed by the N. A. Bee Association may let Mr. Landreth know what time will be most desirable—whether from July 1st to 20th, or later.

In a late number, the idea was thrown out, that the honey of 1875 *only* could be exhibited. I have authority for saying that such is not the case. Arrangements may be made (if done soon) to exhibit the gatherings of the Spring of 1876. The same arrangements will be made for flowers and fruit and vegetables.


It is very important that bee-keeping, in all its branches, should be fairly and fully represented—hives of all kinds, bee-books, bee-implements, etc., etc. There will never be such another opportunity.


D. C. MILLETT.


23d Ward of Phila., Station M.


This matter ought to be generally discussed and a decision arrived at before our next issue, and we hope to hear from hundreds during the next fifteen days, and then full announcements will be made in the April number of THE JOURNAL.


In changing post offices, always give old as well as new offices.


 JAMES HEDDON and HERBERT A. BURCH, of Michigan, called on us, since our last issue. As we had never met either of them before, we were glad to make their acquaintance. We were deceived. We had pictured Mr. H. as a regular "Vinegar Bitters" man. Instead of that we found him pleasant, agreeable and very intelligent. He differs from many of us in his views of some things, but he has a right to his views, and the expression of them. He acknowledged that his remarks were too sweeping about the Bee Journals, and said he had no intention of applying his remarks to THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL. Mr. H. is earnest and persistent, and has a right to be heard. He has an article in this issue on "Whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad," in reply to remarks made by friends KING & SLOCUM of *The Bee-keepers' Magazine*, and friend Root, of *Gleanings*. Some remarks are severe; but in giving them a place, we do not wish to be understood as being in any way unfriendly towards our cotemporaries, for we are not, but simply as a matter of justice, to let Mr. Heddon be heard for himself. THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL has always prided itself upon the fact, that its columns were free to all—and is, has been and always will be—devoted to the interests of the honey-producers of the world, so long as it is in the hands of the present PUBLISHER.


 We are asked to give Geo. S. Wagner's address. We do not know just where he is—but he went to heaven some fifteen months ago, where he no doubt received a hearty welcome from his loving father—for many years the able editor of this JOURNAL. Mrs. W. is now left alone, and has returned to their former home at York, Pa., awaiting the angel's call.


 In order to give us more room and pleasanter quarters, we have removed our editorial and business room a few doors north. Letters addressed to either numbers will readily find us. Callers will find us at all times at Room 20, No. 184 Clark St., Chicago, and will always be welcome. Come and see us when in Chicago.

 A correspondent writes us, asking which would be the cheapest and most effectual way to reach bee-keepers—by circulars or an advertisement in the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL? By all means the advertisement is the most effectual way of communicating with bee-keepers. Every bee-keeper of prominence or importance takes the JOURNAL and reads it through each month. The subject of economy does not admit of a question. Read what STAPLES & ANDREWS say in their letter in this number. As a proof that advertisers know where it pays them best to advertise, we remark that we do no canvassing—all our advertisements come unsolicited, except by the merits and standing of THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL.

 By private letter we learn that Wm. McKay Hoge, *alias* John Long, who has been carrying on the Comb Foundation business in New York, is *non est inventus*. Also, that the Honey House of Mrs. Spaulds, in New York, is closed, "To let," being posted on the door. Our readers should make a note of this.

 The warm weather of the past two months, all over the country, has caused the buds of fruit trees to swell, and either an early fruit season, or none at all, will be the result—to be determined by the presence or absence of Jack Frost during the coming month.

 In order to give the full report of the EASTERN BEE-KEEPERS' CONVENTION in this number, we were compelled to omit several pages of matter already in type, leaving it for the April number. We have added eight pages to the present number making it forty, instead of the usual thirty-two. Another eight may be added at no very distant day.

 L. B. Hogue, Lloydsville, O., writes us that the honey-mine story that we enquired of in the last number, is entirely without foundation. He says he was in that locality when the story was invented, and it was thought to be a "huge joke."

H. D. Mason, Onondaga County, N. Y., writes: "My receipt for curing bee stings is kerosene oil, applied as soon as stung. It never fails with me."

For the American Bee Journal.
Moses Quinby.

"An honest man is the noblest work of God."

The friend of man in every peaceful way,
Where science, knowledge, thought, afforded means,
The gentle, kindly, open heart portray
Where tenderness with love serenely beams.

How low and little seems the conqueror's name,
Compared with thine, philanthropist and friend!
True worth and goodness—source of grateful fame,
Great benefactor thine with blessings blend.

Knowledge, long sought, to thee was reckoned nought,
Nor narrow, selfish view was entertained,
Until the world could profit by the thought,
Your greatest pleasure—what mankind has gained.

These are no empty terms of fond regard
From friendship drawn—though friendship's ties were sweet.
The gain of annual millions—nectar barred;
A fact your science taught the world to reap.

To-day we miss that kindly beaming smile
Which won't to cheer while teaching something new,
I list thy coming; mind doth so beguile,
Nor can I deem these senses speak so true.

Is it all wrong? Why can you not be here?
Does your identity yet still remain?
Have we all knowledge in this nether sphere;
No want your guidance, greater heights to gain!

The God, the Law, the Man, the same, then why,
True, the relation, change in which we grow.
But science teaches, and truth cannot lie.
Why not, then, learn, these higher truths to know?

What weak admissions are we wont to make,
That any truth should rise beyond our ken,
Our business is to learn—not stand and quake—
What greater thought can mortals comprehend!

Can we suppose you'd take no pleasure here?
Did you e're shrink where man the right could see?

Where then the reason, but we stop our ear;
Reason's not popular. When will it be?


But O, dear friend, your course was ever plain;
Progression's law you ever recognized;
And here, as there, wherever you remain,
Your power not less, through death baptized.

I cannot say good-bye, much less farewell:
Through law's relations, I can learn from thee,
There is no Death; true science trumpet tells,
Through every change, a living God we see.

The work well done so far is sure your due;
I know of none who greater deed hath done;
But that's the reason, if ought still is you,
It must through onward, endless cycles run.

Nor here I doubt; the God within was clear;
From what we know, we judge of the unknown.
Far past dull faith is knowledge; soul to cheer,
Immortal life, demonstrate now is shown.

Hail life's grand anthem then. All are of Thee.
Great God; still nearer we to Thee and Thine.
Thus all in all, forever still must be,
And our good friend but fills up Thy design.
S. ALEXANDER.

 Our "Notes and Queries" department will hereafter be conducted by Mr. Ch. Dadant, who is well known as a practical and successful apiarist. The matter prepared for this number is crowded out

Biographical.

Joseph M. Brooks.

JOSEPH M. BROOKS was born in Mt. Holley, State of New Jersey, June 8, 1844. At the age of two years his parents removed to Chagrin Falls, Ohio, where they resided until 1849, when they moved to the city of Cincinnati, thence to Columbus, Ind., where he now resides. Mr. Brooks is, by occupation, a tinner. At the age of thirteen years he commenced

transferring them into frame hives and dividing and Italianizing them the first season. Not being satisfied with the Mitchel or Buckeye hive they were using, they, like all beginners, began to invent hives to their own notion, and as many times set them aside, until, finally, they decided on what is now called "The Brooks Non-Patent Hive. This hive is worked either as a one or two story hive. If run for comb-honey, it contains eleven broad frames, 12x12 in. square, and has abundant room for boxes or small frames, directly on the brood frame. If extracted



Joseph M. Brooks.

his trade under the instruction of his father, and for several years has been foreman in the principal shops of his town. Although a mechanic, he has always taken a deep interest in "pets" of some kind, having kept fancy pigeons and poultry until 1874, when he gave them up in order to better care for his bees, believing that "what is worth doing at all, is worth doing well,"—hence his success as an apiarist.

In 1870 he, in company with his brother, purchased their first bees (blacks in box hives). Although they were new at the business, they, with the aid of Quinby's Bee Keeping Explained, succeeded in

honey is wanted, an upper story with another set of same sized frames are set on, making twenty-two frames to the hive. They are now wintering fifty-four colonies (pure Italians) in these hives, and they believe them to be the cheapest and best form in use. Their success from the first has been remarkable, never yet having lost a single colony by dysentery or disease of any kind, while their neighbors lose more or less every winter.

Mr. Brooks advertises freely in *THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL*, and to this, as well as to the fact that he keeps only the best of stock, can be attributed his business success.

Correspondence.

For the American Bee Journal.

Adulterated Honey.

Few topics, perhaps, pertaining to modern bee-culture, have received such general and wide-spread attention at the hands of apiculturists during the past year, as this subject of "adulterated honey."

If it be true, as has been stated, that our American people like to be "humbugged," it is no less true that they are ever ready to do whatever may be within their power to remedy any evil that shall work to their pecuniary detriment. Thus, when it became apparent to American bee-keepers that their products were compelled to compete with the cheap grades of saccharine matter under the guise of honey, they set resolutely to work to remedy the evil; nor have their efforts been altogether devoid of success. We saw it stated in the "old reliable" some time ago, that this "hue and cry" about adulteration had been a damage to the honey producer; since people had come to distrust all liquid honey as an impure or "mixed" article. This may, Mr. Editor, be true, in a measure at least. We hope it is. If the discussion of this subject has lessened the demand for *manufactured* honey, we are glad of it. If it has had a tendency to make consumers of honey look upon the liquid article in any shape, with suspicion, thereby rendering its already slow sale still more so, we are not sorry. Honey is essentially a luxury, and ought not to be compelled to compete with syrups that are sold by the gallon. But liquid honey must do this, and as long as it is offered on our markets, just so long will it have to compete with the adulterated article, since liquid honey renders adulteration possible. When the price shall have receded below even that of the poorer grades of sugar, we think that our American bee-culturists will discover that their only alternative (if they would make the business pay) is to produce comb-honey exclusively, in small glass packages.

In answer to numerous inquiries of our readers, we will say that "Money in the Apiary," for 1876 has not been issued, and will not be until Spring, perhaps not then. Due notice of its publication will be given in the advertising pages of this JOURNAL.

HERBERT A. BURCH.

So. Haven, Mich., Feb. 21, 1876.

In giving address, be careful to give the full name of individuals, the post office, county and State, and do not write on the same piece of paper that communications for the BEE JOURNAL are written on.

For the American Bee Journal. Origin of the Albino Bee.

As I have received letters from a number of persons in different parts of the country, who wish to know something more definite in reference to the origin of the albino bee, I will here give a full description of their ancestry. The mother of the queen that produced the first albino bees, I received from Mr. H. A. King of Nevada, Ohio. Let me say here, before I proceed further, she was the best queen I ever received from any person. The granddaughter of this queen is the one that produced the first albino. They were about half albino and half Italian. I have two distinct races of bees in the same hive. Now the difficulty arose in my mind how to get them pure albino. I knew it would be useless to try to breed them pure in my home apiary. So I took them to the South Mountain, out of the range of any other bees, in order to get them pure. I have succeeded in doing so, to my entire satisfaction, and will say, and I think without danger of contradiction, that they are the handsomest bees in the known world. The albino bees have three beautiful yellow bands. From the band to the end of the bee is quite white or bright silver color; their heads are dark velvet color, different from the Italian; the wings are also finer than the Italian. As for their good qualities, I claim the queens to be very prolific layers; the workers are excellent honey-gatherers, they gathered more honey than the Italian last season; they are not as cross, and consequently more pleasant to handle.

D. A. PIKE.

Smithsburg, Washington Co., Md.

On page 63 will be found the report of the Missouri Valley Association, held on the 15th inst. We would respectfully solicit communications or essays from all practical apiarists, to be read at our next meeting, which will be held on Tuesday, April 4th, '76, at the rooms of Mo. State Board of Agriculture, 41 Insurance Building, corner Sixth and Locust streets, St. Louis, Mo., on the following questions: "Do bees injure fruit?" "Will bee-keeping pay?" "What is the best hive for all purposes?" "The best mode of artificial increase?" "Do bees make or gather honey?" "Are the Italians superior to the Black, if so, why?" "The best mode of obtaining box-honey." And we would request that all bee-keepers in and adjoining this county, in Missouri and Illinois, and all that can attend our meetings, to send us their address, so we may notify them of all meetings of the association. You will oblige us by giving this a place in your JOURNAL for March, so we can have time to hear from all interested before our next meeting. W. G. SMITH.

For the American Bee Journal.

Comb vs. Extracted Honey.

MR. EDITOR:—I believe that the successful business man of any calling must watch "the signs of the times," and change his base of operations as the "times" indicate.

So far, I have produced mostly extracted honey, but as that article has become a drug at ten cents per pound, and comb-honey in small glass boxes commands a price still, that is better, considering cost of production, I have determined to remove the greater portion if not all of my apiary northward and turn all my working force (130 colonies) to the production of comb-honey in small boxes.

We have been told by some of the instructors in apiculture, that extracted honey at ten cents per pound could be produced as profitably as could comb honey at twenty-five or thirty cents. When I see such assertions as this, I *know* that the one who *honestly* makes them is ignorant of the principles of the manipulation of small boxes. So are the persons who tell us that we can secure more surplus in large than in small boxes. I can *secure more surplus comb-honey in small boxes than any live man can do in large ones*, in such a locality as mine at least. Perhaps better honey locations and different climates might prove differently, but, on the whole, I believe the extractor has kept us in ignorance of the true principles of comb surplus production. A word in regard to

THE DISPOSAL OF HONEY.

As regard to comb-honey in small glass boxes, it sells itself, in large or small quantities, no matter what the quality may be.

I dispose of my extracted honey by retailing it out (at barrel prices) to my neighbors. In this way I *produce demand* at the same rate I do honey. If all apiarists would do this, the price of honey might be advanced slightly after a few years. I find that a great demand for any kind of *well-ripened* honey may be *worked up* in almost any locality. My greatest drawback has been, that the first two years I used the extractor I did not leave the honey in the combs until it was *capped over*, and, as a consequence, it would take several years *yet* to convince *all* the people that they would get good, sweet, rich honey, instead of nectar. This brings me to the matter of

ADULTERATED HONEY.

A short time ago I received a *sharp* little letter from C. O. Perrine. Notwithstanding it did not flatter quite a number of us very much, it glittered with sound logic and good sense. Being always open to conviction, and feeling conscious of having a great deal yet to learn, this let-

ter set me to reasoning upon the subject in this way:

Of course the adulteration of honey increases the supply, but not so much as the proseliting of "everybody" to the bee business; besides if the honey dealers *do* adulterate, they *work up* a demand for their production and ours too, and, furthermore, their honey is far superior to the nectar that the raw recruit will invariably sling out; besides the latter creates no demand in proportion to the honey he raises. Honey is now being bought by the barrel quite below the cost of sugar syrup; and if the city dealers *do* adulterate, they do it no doubt to improve the miserable sour nectar that they receive from bee-keepers.

So consummate is their *process* that it is *very* difficult for any of us to tell their honey from the "simon pure." I am pretty well persuaded that their honey *is* *pure* now-a-days, at least, and, whether it is or no, the less we have to say about it the better it is for *us*.

If Perrine's honey *is* in every way equal to ours, and we call it adulterated, we admit that honey is no better than sugar syrup. If, on the other hand, our honey is superior to his, the people will find it out for themselves. Let us not insult the consumer by shouting: "City honey is adulterated," "We tell you, so you may know it," "You never *would* know the difference if *we* did not tell you." How many of us have talked as above only to be accused of *our* melting up sugar for our trouble. Take "Warranted PURE Honey" off your labels, and simply put on "HONEY" "from A. B.'s apiary, Pordunk, Pa."

When anybody talks of "artificial honey," laugh at them, and tell them to try it; that you think *them* capable of judging for themselves. *This* hits their weak spot. Put on the back of a ten dollar greenback, "warranted genuine," and no inexperienced person would take it without due examination. Without the above they would fold it up and *soon want more*. This is the way it seems to me. My bees now seem to be quite free of the Winter epidemic, though I have *heard* of some losses quite severe.

JAMES HEDDON

Dowagiac, Mich., Feb. 7th, 1876.

For the American Bee Journal.

Six Months among the Bees in California.

ED. AM. BEE JOURNAL:—You have had in your JOURNAL from time to time, during the past year, many rose-colored reports from this county, which are inclined to mislead your army of readers at the East, who have felt an interest in this land of honey. A few items of other facts may also be of interest to your read-

ers, from one who has had pretty good facilities for "learning the ropes," though I do not profess "to know it all," yet.

The first thing an apiarist does after his arrival here, is usually to hunt up a "ranch," or location, on which to establish his apiary. This is usually located on government land, after many weeks' search, and may then turn out not to be a good one. The main point is to get within the granite or bee range—a strip of mountainous country 8 or 10 miles wide, extending from Lower California up into Los Angeles county, over 100 miles long.

To select a location here intelligently, one needs to be somewhat of a botanist, or at least to know by sight all the different kinds of honey-plants, their order of blooming, and the relative quantities of each required. Of course one cannot find everything just as he would order it; but take as near a perfect pasture as he can find. In the early days of bee-keeping as a business in San Diego county, the ranches were established on the Sweetwater, a "California stream," which runs out east from just south of the town of San Diego, among the mountains. It is only within the past two years, or since the great excitement began, that other localities were sought for further north. At this writing nearly every location, good, bad or indifferent, has been settled on as far as Temecula, 75 miles north of San Diego, to which point all the products of the apiary have to be carried in wagons, and all supplies brought out, making it very expensive to carry on the business. The roads generally are good, but as all the mountain ranges tend from the seashore toward the southeast, it is easily seen that there are some heavy grades. All or nearly all the teams we meet in traveling are four or six-horse—two to draw the wagon, and the balance the load.

There are few "old settlers" except "greasers," or Indians and Mexicans. The former are half-civilized, dress like whites, live in adobe huts, and either herd their own flocks of cattle, sheep or horses, or else are herders for the Mexican stock men. Since the great rush and settlement in Los Angeles county, which lies next north of this, the larger portion of the sheep men have had to search other and less populated sections for their flocks.

Many thousands of sheep were driven into this county, where they are now overstocked, many herds decreasing in numbers from insufficient food or water. The price, too, this fall for the wool—9 cents or 10 cents—has disgusted many with the business.

Cattle and horses will not feed after sheep.

The stock men dislike to see new settlers come in, as the laws here require herding of stock or suits for damages. The "bee men," too, dislike to see stock around them, particularly sheep; for although they eat but sparingly of the white sage and other honey-producing plants, they break down the brittle stems, and soon wear out a fine field.

California is famed for its freedom from insect pests injurious to fruit. While that may be true, it nevertheless is quite true that a worm was found in nearly every white sage flower last spring, which will account for the rarity of pure white sage honey in market this year. This worm, with the April frost and extreme dryness of the season, cut off the crop of honey to an average of not over 25 lbs. per hive, and an increase of not over 25 per cent. Indeed, I know of one apiary of 250 stocks which gave but two swarms this whole year, and when I was there last—at the end of the busy season—the owners had taken but 99 cases of honey. One other apiary of 150 stands came out equally bad, and both did remarkably well last year. One apiary of 500 hives did not give a single pound of surplus. I have heard of but half a dozen or less in this whole county who have made enough to pay expenses, counting the time and attention required as anything. One gentleman had 150 stands, hired an experienced apiarist at \$45 per month and board. In return he got seven cases, or 400 lbs. of box-honey, and an increase by dividing of some 10 or twelve stands. There are many long faces among the bee men, and many a poor fellow would like to sell out and quit. I sincerely believe that for a man who understands the business, and whose heart is in the work, bee-keeping here will pay in the long run; still, I think some changes in the prevailing methods of gathering and marketing the products are necessary.

It seems that there has never been any effort made to save the large surplus of honey from the manzanita and blue sage, which bloom in January and April, because they do not produce quite so white a honey as the white sage, and yet many a hive at these times becomes too full of stores for the good of the colony.

At the time (May 20th to July 20th) when the white sage is in bloom, the sumac and grease-wood also yield fully as well. The color of the sumac honey is several shades darker than either of the others, so that it is rare to find sections filled exclusively of either sort.

Possibly the extractor will be reverted to, at least to give it a fair trial to know whether or not it will pay.

Those who are engaged in bee-keeping rarely do anything else, consequently each one has to watch carefully for the

best reward for his labor.

There are few cultivated farms in the county, which are as large as a good-sized State—the habitable portion being about 60 miles east and west, and 100 miles north and south. Take either of the two roads leading up north from San Diego, you may travel twenty miles and not see a cultivated field. It is a constant warfare to get and keep things growing. The gophers, ground squirrels (grey and but little smaller than the grey squirrel at the East) and kangaroo rats are omnipresent, eating the seeds or young plants as they appear. Dozens give up in despair of raising even their own vegetables on this account. Some of the land is *moist*, on which, if properly guarded, nearly everything will grow, and with marvelous rapidity. But such land is the exception, and wherever found in any considerable quantity, it is pretty sure to be covered by a grant, and consequently not to be settled on.

Very little rain falls from April to November—in fact but one shower has fallen since May 1st, and that wet the parched soil but from two to four inches, and was speedily dissipated under the succeeding days of sunshine.

I have not seen any estimate of the relative proportions of cultivable lands too worthless, but my judgment is that not one acre in fifty is good for any purpose of cultivation. The mountains and in fact almost the entire country is bare of trees. The extreme dryness of the climate producing only bushes of a stunted growth averaging five feet high, over tens of thousands of acres in one body.

The principal bush and at the same time, the most worthless for bees, is the chemise or chemisel—a harsh, rough bush from 4 to 6 feet high, through which it is impossible to go either on foot or horseback. The little forays occasionally made upon it only result in torn clothes, bleeding hands and bad tempers. Of course in such a country, from the great scarcity of timber, wood is high and not of good quality.

Such as is taken to market being either small limbs of an inch in diameter, or short, crooked, intractable sticks, which successfully resist the axe, but bring a good price in money. Of churches, there are several in San Diego—not one, to my knowledge, in the country outside the city, except Catholic, and the service in these is usually carried on in Spanish.

There are a few school-houses, but the people live so far apart that the children cannot attend. It is twelve miles from where I am located to the nearest school-house, or any other public building.

As a consequence, the children must be taught by their parents, or allowed to grow up in ignorance.

The idea seems to prevail that all are

here temporarily—that as soon as enough is made to live on elsewhere to pick up and leave.

Physicians are rare outside the town of San Diego—and when called upon to go out 20 to 50 miles to attend a case, their charges are simply extortionate. I recall one case of a charge of \$1,000 for going 50 miles.

It is all very well for people at the East to keep bees, where they are surrounded by the comforts and amenities of life—they *ought* to have some drawbacks, for on coming here, one abjures comfort, society—*everything*.

To place a man alone on a bee-ranch for a year, he is a fit subject for a lunatic asylum—the solitude is terrible. The oppressive silence of these canyons and mountains with no trees through which the light winds can sigh; the nearly entire absence of birds of song to gladden the heart; the distance to neighbors, all contribute towards the feelings one might have in solitary confinement.

Coming to California, you give up forever all your old associations and enter a new world. The trees, the flowers, the birds, the climate, the soil, the sky—all differ from what one has been accustomed to from childhood.

It is true they call many trees, bushes and birds here by the same names they do at the East, but you fail to recognize them, and soon come to the wise conclusion to accept everything as strange.

While the farmer has so many difficulties in the way of getting crops to grow, all is not plain sailing for the apiarist. The moth miller has twelve months in a year here to work. Skunks and ants abound.

A skunk will get up in front of a hive and tap on the front of it until enough bees come out and get entangled in his hair for a meal, when he will roll over and over until the poor bees are crushed or stunned, and then he will eat them. Poison, or traps, have to be regularly inserted to keep them from despoiling an apiary.

Of ants there are many kinds; from the wee red one of one-sixteenth of an inch in length to those of an inch or more.

On account of these legions of ants, they have to make stands for their hives to set on, and keep the legs greased with coal-oil or axle-grease, or any other nauseous thing to repel them. Houses intended for honey have to be set "on stilts," which are kept greased to keep out the pests. This is really the plague of the country; and any man who will invent an "Ant Destroyer," sure to kill or drive them away, can come here and make a small fortune selling it.

The water is generally good, though hard, and is usually found at less than 30

feet in depth. I do not know of any artesian well in the county, but would suppose they would be tried, to avoid the great loss of crops during the long seasons of drouth.

In the town of San Diego, the water is not good, but such as it is, is sold at the rate of three cents a bucketfull.

The Water Company is now trying to remedy this by pumping water from the bed of the river of the same name. Nearly all the water we get from wells is warmer than the outside air, when first drawn, so that you have to let it stand and cool. Ice is out of the question. A little is brought down from somewhere up towards the North Pole, and sold at 5 cents a pound.

Those of us who keep horses, usually have to buy hay for them or submit to their getting too poor to do any work during the long dry seasons.

Hay in this country is not the hay of the Eastern States. It is wheat, barley, or oat straw, cut while yet green.

This is often hauled 15 to 30 miles, as it is only at rare intervals that any is grown.

The seasons here are two—the wet and the dry. The former extending from December to March, during which time, rain usually falls in sufficient quantities to overflow the sand in the beds of the streams, and even create a torrent through which, over the treacherous quicksands of the streams it is dangerous to cross. Some of the streams are bridged, and few have steep banks where the roads cross them. At this season of the year, the real summer in California, the country gets green and is beautified with flowers.

With the advent of March, the ground dries up, vegetation dies, and by the first of May, the country looks parched and brown. From this time on to December, the same state exists, with nearly the same temperature.

The climate, meantime, is superb. Nothing any of us have ever been accustomed to will equal it. And this one thing, *climate*, is the great charm of the country. I have not heard it thunder but once in six months, and that was a weak roll. Neither have I felt any strong wind during the same time.

The nights are invariably calm, or with the gentlest of low breezes wafting the deliciously soft air across the sea. The early mornings are often foggy and nearly calm until 9 or 10 A. M., during which time, if it chance to be clear, is the hottest part of the day. Then the sea breeze springs up, gently at first, increasing to a fair breeze by 1 or 2 P. M., and then dies down again—and thus will go the rounds—the same thing day after day, week after week, and month after month.

G. F. MERRIAM.

San Diego, Cal.

For the American Bee Journal. Undesired Experience.

All that may be known of bee-culture we have aspired to know; but we have by no means aspired to obtain all our knowledge experimentally. To verify in our own little apiary what we learned from Langstroth or Quinby, or from the experienced brethren who teach in our BEE JOURNAL, might, indeed, be delightful; but only within certain well-defined limits. For there are heights—or rather depths—of experience concerning which we listened, sometimes with sympathetic interest, sometimes with shuddering wonder and awe—but with never the slightest desire to tread such slippery paths for ourselves. Afflictions like these, we said, belong to apiarists who count their stocks by fifties and hundreds; not to bee-keepers so small as we—bee-keepers who are able to cultivate an intimate acquaintance with each of their queens, and cherish a particular affection for every colony in their possession.

But alas! one by one, all the trials we thought to escape have come upon us; the elopement of swarms; the death of queens beloved; the loss of quarts of bees (though not, *as yet*, a whole colony) by disease in winter, with all the heart-sickening alternations of hope and despair attendant thereupon; and, finally, most dreaded calamity of all—foul brood! It is of this last misfortune we write.

Early in the summer of 1874, a pair of wrens with whom we were on friendly and intimate terms, became the prey of our cat, Zebulon. This event concerned us more deeply than the reader may suppose. It was not only that we mourned the sad fate of our little tenants and friends, but there was thrown upon us the grave responsibility of caring for a nest-full of orphaned brood. Six little clamorous mouths called imperatively, and almost incessantly, for food. We had watched the old birds closely enough to learn that crickets were at this time their chief dependence. So, morning, noon and night—or, rather, every hour in the day—we went forth in quest of crickets.

We learned to seek them in their lurking places, beneath the dead bark of the old stumps, and—after a time—we learned how to catch them when found. But, with our utmost endeavors, we could not capture crickets so fast as our proteges could dispose of them.

What with our neglected household duties, our neglected work in the apiary, and the constant pitiful pleadings of our little birds for "more crickets," we were fast becoming fit inmates for a lunatic asylum when a bright thought occurred to us—why not feed them on drone larvae?

The experiment was tried, and succeeded admirably. Hive after hive was deprived of all drone larvæ of proper age, for our purpose. (Though, beyond this point, the history of our wrens has no relation to my subject, I will briefly furnish their story. We succeeded in raising three of the six. As they grew in size and strength they grew shy and wild, and when, at last, we ventured to set them free, to care for themselves, they seemed most ungratefully willing to leave us, while we, it must be confessed, were only too glad to see them go.)

While foraging for supplies in behalf of our wrens, and solely in consequence of this search, we discovered what first awakened our apprehensions with regard to foul brood. It was only a few cells of dead larvæ in a single comb—which comb we promptly destroyed. This idea of foul brood was at once suggested, and though we refused to entertain it, we did not delay to carefully examine the brood in each of our seven colonies, while, for some little time, the suspected colony was subjected to the closest scrutiny. But nothing came of it, and we laughed over our false alarm. Nevertheless its effects remained. We were more watchful and suspicious of evil thereafter, and to this alone we attribute the fact that we subsequently succeeded in discovering the disease before it had made much progress. A cell of suspicious aspect always attracted, and always received attention.

From my Bee-Record, for the same summer, I quote as follows:

Aug. 12.—Noticed, to-day, in a comb at No. 7, a cell with a somewhat discolored and depressed cap. Removing it, found, to my dismay, a dead larvæ in quite an advanced stage of decomposition. Proceeding to uncap other cells, found, scattered among healthy brood, thirty or forty dead drone larvæ. In the worst cases they were of a lead color, soft, and slightly offensive to the smell—the odor being sour rather than putrid. Noticed no perforations in the caps. They were usually slightly depressed. On another comb, found two dead worker larvæ. Could find nothing more, but as the hive contains a large amount of brood, and is overflowing with bees, examination was unsatisfactory. I carefully cut out the two dead larvæ from one comb, and destroyed the comb containing thirty or more. Removed the queen and contracted the hive entrance. Fortunately, there is little or no robbing these days. * *

We were now seriously alarmed,—though by no means ready to conclude that this was foul brood. We attached great weight to the fact that we had found no perforations in the caps. A second examination was made at the time the young queen began to lay—the combs being then nearly empty of brood. Find-

ing nothing wrong, we gave the bees the benefit of our doubt, and allowed brood-rearing to continue. Repeated examinations disclosed only healthy brood, here and elsewhere, during the remainder of the season.

We concluded, Nellie and I, that *dead* brood might not, of necessity, imply *foul* brood. We congratulated ourselves that we had dared to disregard the advice of Mr. Quinby—"should a dozen or two such" viz., dead larvæ, "be found, the stock should be condemned at once, and all the bees driven into an empty hive." (See *Mysteries of Bee-keeping*, page 219.) For by thus doing had we not saved nine beautiful straight worker combs? We were very cautious, however, not to exchange combs from this hive with others—a caution which we remembered to observe at the beginning of the next season—last spring.

But for the past season's experiences we shall need another chapter.

CYULA LINSWICK.

Meeting of Mississippi Valley Bee-Keepers' Association.

In response to a call issued some time ago from the State Board of Agriculture, a number of gentlemen interested in the culture of bees assembled yesterday afternoon in the room of the Board, to effect a permanent organization. The following gentlemen were present: Hon. Norman J. Colman, Hon. John Monteith, E. A. Riehl, of Alton; J. T. Colman, L. C. Waite, Esq., T. W. Guy, of Kimmswick, W. G. Smith, Prof. Riley, Hon. Josiah Tilden, of Jasper county, and Mr. J. R. Cordell.

Upon motion of Col. Colman, Mr. E. A. Riehl, of Alton, Ill., was elected chairman, and Hon. John Monteith, secretary.

Col. Colman stated that he had been spoken to by several gentlemen, not present, with reference to calling this meeting. Had seconded their efforts. Bee-keeping is a very important industry and ought to be fostered as much as any other industry of the nation. Here in the heart of the Mississippi Valley an organization of bee-culturists ought to exist. In other parts of the country such organizations have long existed. In the West old foggy ideas still prevailed, and people seemed to think that the best hive in the world was still the beegum or hollow log. The speaker thought a permanent organization should be effected.

Mr. Waite said that a State Bee Keepers' Association had already been organized, but for the past three or four years nothing had been done. There were perhaps twenty-five or thirty members. This association had been in the habit of meeting in this city during Fair week.

The meetings had always been very interesting, and were largely attended. Mr. Waite thought it would be a good idea to revive this association.

Col. Colman asked if Mr. Waite thought October the best time for holding such annual meeting. Mr. Waite thought so from the fact that there were so many farmers in the city at that time.

The chairman differed from Mr. Waite. When people came to the Fair they didn't come to attend horticultural meetings or meetings of any kind.

Mr. Guy, of Jefferson Co., did not believe in the feasibility of reviving the old society. New men could organize much better than revive an association. The speaker was also in favor of holding the annual meetings at some other time than during Fair week.

Mr. W. G. Smith offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting now proceed to organize an Association to be known as the Mississippi Valley Bee Keepers' Association, and that we proceed to the election of a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, who shall hold their office for one year, and until their successors are duly elected and qualified.

In accordance with this resolution the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Norman J. Colman; Vice-President—E. A. Riehl; Secretary—W. G. Smith; Treasurer—L. C. Waite.

Upon motion of Mr. Guy, the officers were constituted a committee to draft a constitution, to be published as soon as prepared.

Upon motion of Mr. Smith, it was decided that when the association adjourns, it adjourn to the first Tuesday in April.

Free discussion being now in order, Mr. Riehl gave a brief narration of his experience in bee-keeping for the past year. He kept twenty-five or thirty hives. Tried to prevent swarming as much as possible. The past season has been unfavorable to bee-culture. He thought the extractor prevented swarming. Of course he clipped one wing of the queen, and this was a great preventive.

Mr. Smith said his experience with bees had been merely experimental. He used the Longstroth hive, so arranged as to use either story, sometimes one story at the top and again the other. In artificial swarming he left it as near as possible to nature. The past season had been a favorable one to bee-culture in St. Louis county.

Mr. Waite said that the past year had been a most prosperous one in this locality, as well as some distance south of here. There was no doubt that in keeping bees, frames of some kind should be used in

the hives. Keeping bees meant hard work. He favored Italian bees. Had kept, some seasons, 150 stems of bees. He instanced, in arguing, that bee culture would pay, that he had had one hive that put up 250 lbs. of honey in one season. Mr. Waite recommended the Queen hive as the best for all purposes. He had been keeping bees fifteen years: knew, that properly attended to, they would pay at least one hundred per cent. The fault seemed to be that farmers were too apt to neglect their bees.

Mr. J. T. Colman said he had noticed his bees during the past week lighting up on the buds of the maples.

Col. Colman said he had kept bees for twenty-five years. He thought the secret of success in their cultivation was to keep the swarms strong. He said he was a convert to the movable-frame hive, for the bees could be then handled like stock of any kind. Hives can be equalized and saved by its use. He preferred the Queen hive. He explained in detail the advantages offered in the Queen hive. In concluding his remarks, Col. Colman congratulated the Association upon their organization, and pledged himself to do all in his power to further their interest.

Mr. Guy objected to the use of smoke about the hives: he recommended to those fearful of being stung, a fine wire mask and rubber gloves.

Mr. Smith thought there were times when smoke was absolutely required.

Col. Colman said he had found honey an excellent remedy for chills.

Mr. Smith referred to the vast quantities of adulterated honey on the market, and this called out a random and desultory discussion upon the subject. It was the sense of the Association to procure the passage of a law rigorously punishing all persons guilty of manufacturing and vending adulterated honey.

Mr. Tilden, of Jasper county, having come in after the meeting had advanced somewhat, was called upon to state somewhat of the progress of bee-culture in his section of the State. He briefly stated that in the remote past, apiaries had not done well in Jasper county, but during the past year bee-culture had met with gratifying results.

There ensued a brisk discussion upon the proper construction of hives, participated in by Messrs. Cordell, Smith, Colman and Monteith. There was considerable difference of opinion. Mr. Riehl took the President to task for having said that the culture of bees was an easy task and could be safely entrusted to children.

Col. Colman said Mr. Riehl had misrepresented him. He (Colman) had said that to insure success in bee keeping, the utmost care and unremitting labor were necessary. He had said and still contended that women and children were just as

well qualified to take care of the apiary. Col. Colman then proceeded to inject a female suffrage stump speech into the belly of his argument.

Mr. Monteith congratulated Col. Colman upon the stand he had just taken upon the woman question. He doubted not that woman had the potentiality in her for doing the work referred to. So far as the speaker's experience was concerned, he had found the women well qualified for the conduct of bee culture, as soon as they could overcome their timidity.

Mr. Reihl desired to set himself right with Col. Colman. He had misunderstood the gentleman. However, he still insisted that the culture of bees necessitated hard work.

Prof. Riley asked the following questions: Do the bees make or gather honey? Does the queen bee meet with the drone a second time? Would the gentlemen present, when they come upon white bees, please preserve them for the speaker?

Mr. Waite was positive that bees gathered honey. He had fed his bees on syrups and found that they deposited the syrup unchanged in the hives again; the honey, all knew, was frequently flavored with buckwheat, etc., etc.

Prof. Riley disagreed with Mr. Waite. He was satisfied bees made honey, otherwise man could manufacture honey as well as bees.

The Secretary and Treasurer were instructed to solicit essays upon practical subjects to be read at the next meeting.

Prof. Riley consented to speak upon the subject of "Do bees injure fruit," illustrating his remarks by diagrams.

The meeting then adjourned to the 4th of April, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

For the American Bee Journal.

"Whom the Gods would Destroy, they first make Mad."

MR. EDITOR:—Having good reason to believe that the columns of the "Old Reliable" are open even to the "heretics and infidels," and having received letters from bee-keepers asking me why I do not defend myself, I will, with your permission, answer a few of the charges brought by Bros. King and Slocum. While I recognize the fact that "jangling" is neither wise nor profitable to any concerned, still it *does* seem as though a few "remarks back" were at this time called for. What intelligent apiarist can imagine for one moment that he alone is "going to so reduce the number of bee-keepers, as to secure fabulous prices for his honey?" Supply and demand, cast off production, etc., will attend to that. Put truth and error together and agitate them, and "truth will ever come upper-

most, and ever will justice be done," as long as production of honey costs as much as at present. We *do* hope to command more "fabulous prices" than those I quoted in our last convention.

I would ask Messrs. King and Slocum if they would be benefited if each honey producer would sell each of his three nearest neighbors one-fourth of his apiary?

This question answers itself. Would it be to the apiarist's interest to do so? (So does this one.) Again, would they like an apiary on every square mile in America? Honey producers, would we? Why did the California bee-keepers petition Congress to grant them each a large area of land? We petition all men and women to show up both sides of the subject when they write or talk upon bee-keeping, even if their wares do go off slower.

"To be successful one must keep large apiaries," etc.

Who *are* the "successful" ones? Whose pictures are centrally located in Root's Medley?

Have these men succeeded?

Do they "keep large apiaries"?

"This branch of industry has been neglected." "Thousands of pounds of honey are yearly going to waste." Thousands of pounds of tannin goes to waste during the clearing of our oak forests, and probably always will, so long as the drug stores are well filled, and the cost of gathering it twice exceeds the market price.

The difference between "agriculture, stock raising, etc.," and bee-keeping, is that stock and grain gain their sustenance from the land *their* owner owns. But no more so with bees than with the fisherman, berry-picker or merchant. What farmer cares how much his neighbor produces. What salesman does *not* care how many "opposition stores" set up in his town? Oh? we are different from other folks—we *raise* queen cages, tin corners, kettle feeders, \$5 bee hives and big stories, for sale. ("Send stamp for circular.") "English Journals have no paid contributors." That is nice.

We *too* will give away to every one who may happen to open a book, our best, hard-earned discoveries, if they will in turn support us in luxury, as they do in England. If farmers only *could* raise honey for 11½ cents per lb. at retail, what a nice thing it *would* be, wouldn't it?

But here again the laws of nature say "no."

"Mixed farming" is becoming *less* and *less* the order of the day in this section.

Whether I loaded my gun heavy or light, it seems that I made the fur fly, if I *didn't* kill outright.

I do not know what K. and S. mean by "progressive bee-keepers," unless it be those who have "progressed" out of real

production into the more ethereal realms of salaried situations ("please send in money to pay expenses"). If I have insulted any one, wouldn't it be better if K. and S. would not repeat the insult by telling them of it, as though they would not find it out alone? From the tone of letters I have received and the conversation of all I have talked with upon this subject, I am not afraid of any "contempt," except from contemptible sources. Now Bros. King and Slocum, don't begin to "cuddle" up to Gleanings so soon; *all* the attaches to apiculture are not going back on you. Only the few who are trying to support their families by the production of honey and bees, are going to wake up to their interests, as the Californians have done, and help to skim off the froth and get at the real substance of the pursuit. All those fellows who form a double-line gauntlet, which nearly every one of us have run, and been bled thereby, will stick to you as long as you will float them by advertising their wares and capturing new victims for them.

No matter how much money may be made in vending worthless apiarian supplies at high, unreasonable prices, if there is not a living to be found in the real production of honey and bees, I, for one, am ready to break ranks and seek some other way of bettering the condition of my family and the world. We expect many who have no adaptability to apiculture, and who have been led to its adoption by one-sided reports, "garbbling," etc., together with the big delusive stories told by supply venders, will noiselessly drop out of the business, while new ones will embark in it.

What we want is "free and accepted" bee-keepers, and honesty follows. Those who have carefully weighed both sides, and whose natural adaptability to the business, tells them to stem the current. To such, and all honey producers, do we extend the right hand of fellowship. If all those who have lost, and given up in disgust, would **SPEAK OUT**, the clamorers would drown the hum of all the bees in the world. We want a Bee Journal. One will do—one not run to the interest of hives or other fixtures—one that welcomes every new comer as one of our little squad slowly trudging up the hill, but seeks to proselyte none—**ONE DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF THE HONEY PRODUCERS OF AMERICA.** JAS. HEDDON.

Dowagiac, Mich., Feb. 5, 1876.

Mr. Walker, a Cincinnati scientist, has allowed himself to be stung once a day for three weeks by bees, to ascertain the effect. He says that after about the tenth time the pain and the swelling were slight, the body seeming to become inoculated with the poison.

For the American Bee Journal, Economize their Labors.

MR. EDITOR:—No doubt but thousands are situated like myself in respect to bee-pasturage. We have white clover in abundance, but little basswood. We have also a pretty good fall pasture. What honey we get comes in flirts, and is of short duration.

And now comes the question: How shall we work our bees so as to take advantage of their labors? If we build up powerful colonies, either natural or artificial, by the time we get them well started to work in boxes, they send out swarms, and our nice calculation is spoiled. Messrs. Langstroth and Quinby tell us, and all experience corroborates the truth they state, namely, that newly hived swarms work with more energy than old stocks, and will accumulate stores much faster. Now if this be a fact, shall we not take advantage of their labors and have them store their honey for us in nice neat glass boxes or small frames for market, instead of having them filling new hives with brood combs? I have been testing a plan, more or less for two seasons, and am very much pleased with it, and will hereafter work my entire apiary upon it. I like it, first, because I can run my apiary of sixty colonies with but a small increase of stocks, no matter how much they may be disposed to swarm; and, secondly, because I get a great deal more honey and in better shape.

I will now give a description of the plan. For example, I have 60 swarms to commence the season with. I shall work 40 for box or small frame honey, as comb-honey is our hobby; in 20 swarms I want to build combs and furnish brood. The brood I want to keep up the strength of honey-storing stocks. Now, then, natural swarming is what I practice, as it's the only plan that will succeed this way. As soon as a swarm is on the wing I take from *a b c d* of my reserved stocks and fill the hive to be used, all but one or two combs; allowing them to build them in the center; all those combs must be well filled with hatching brood. Now cover the entire top with boxes or frames and hive your swarms, then compel them to go into the boxes, as all below is full and every day those stocks are growing stronger, from hatching brood. Such swarms are very strong and must be well ventilated by raising the hive up, so as to make a passage for bees all around. If honey is plenty boxes will be filled in 6 or 8 days, but of course this time will depend on the flow of honey, but in the course of twenty days you must overhaul these swarms, remove all frames from hives that are nearly filled with honey, and fill in with hatching brood to keep up

the strength of stock. But some judgment must be used not to crowd the queen too hard for room to deposit more or less eggs, or she will go above to surplus boxes. Some one will want to know if we can keep such stocks from swarming. We answer, no; if the season is a good one for honey, you will get a swarm from them about the first of August, but not till they have filled two or more sets of boxes, and if they do swarm we will find some place for them to fill some more boxes, as we can unite them to any swarm in the yard that has room for them.

We now propose to consider how much increase is wanted, and if but a small number is needed, and surplus is the object, we shall proceed as follows: From seven to eight days (and here let me say that date of swarming should be made on each hive) will be the right time. There are now no eggs or larvæ for the bees to construct queen cells from; overhaul any such stock; shake off all the bees, cut out every queen cell—be sure you get every one, for this is important; now remove all combs from the hive that contains the most honey, fill in with capped brood, put on your boxes, and run into this hive a big swarm. Do it in this way: Hive your swarm to be united and set it close to the one to be run into; leave it till nearly dark, then raise hive one inch in front on blocks, bring on your platform and shake down swarm eighteen or twenty inches in front; they will travel in just like any other swarm, and your job is done. Now we have a stock stronger than it was before, casting its swarm. Now, if the flowers are yielding honey, you will get some. Follow up this plan until you have returned a big swarm to each hive. But should swarming continue you may have to make some more new swarms.

What shall we do with the combs that are removed from time to time containing honey? Extract and give to your brood stock, or keep them in reserve, as they may be wanted later in the season. Suppose I should hive ten or fifteen swarms in August, and I have but two empty hives, I will use them and return all the rest, after removing all queen cells; but do not run a swarm back to its own hive, as in many cases it does not satisfy them, and often comes out again.

Some may be disposed to inquire what is gained by this method. We answer, first, that we have but a very small amount of drone comb built, as all our brood stocks built worker combs; and secondly, that our stocks are all very strong, and all receptacles are filled very quickly, so that the honey has a much cleaner and finer appearance. And lastly, we are satisfied that a much larger amount of surplus is the result.

Another plan given by us can be found

in February number of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL for 1872. On doubling stocks we still practice this plan more or less, and have found nothing better. On this plan we have more than trebled on our surplus.

We have united hundreds of swarms in this way, and in but a very few cases had to resort to scenting them with peppermint or anything else.

In conclusion, we sometimes think it would be better if writers would say more on the subject of "Honey, and how to obtain it," not extracted alone, but nice comb honey; but few articles appear directly on this one subject, the most important of all. I confess I keep bees for one object and no other—dollars and cents.

J. BUTLER.

Jackson, Mich., Feb. 3, 1876.

For the American Bee Journal. How to Make It.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR MAKING THE STAR MOVABLE COMB BEE HIVE.

As I have been using the Star Bee Hive for some time, and as it is very simple and easily constructed and gives very satisfactory results in yield of honey and increase of stocks, and combines all the good points necessary in a bee hive, and leaves out all the bad points, useless appendages, etc., I will endeavor to give instructions for making it. For the body of the hive take two boards, $15\frac{1}{4}$ inches long and $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide for the ends, and two boards 18 inches long and $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide for the sides; the latter to be rabbited one-half inch wide and one-half inch deep; and if a deeper rabbit is desired, the boards must be as much wider as the rabbits are deeper. Then nail these boards up solid with several nails at each corner, letting the side boards in a little at the top, just so the top bar of a frame will fit in a little loose; this will make the body of the hive a little wider at the bottom than it is at the top, so that if any frame is a little out of square, the bottom corner will not be so apt to touch the side of the hive and be glued fast. The bottom board should be $15\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and 30 inches long, and should be nailed on tight, letting it be even with the back end of the hive and projecting ten inches in front of the hive for a lighting board. The entrance should be one-fourth inch high and about four or five inches long. Ventilation should be made by boring a number of one-inch holes in the front end boards and kept closed up tight, except when it is necessary to open them, or a part of them, to prevent the bees clustering on the outside of the hives in hot weather. The cap should be about two or three inches high, and large

enough to fit down over the body of the hive and rest on strips about one inch square, nailed on the body about three-fourths of an inch below the top. The lid to the cap should be about 18 inches wide and three or four inches longer than the cap, and let it project equally at both ends. This hive can be made of green lumber, just as well as dry, by allowing enough for shrinkage, except top and bottom boards, which must be dry.

A board should be laid on top of the cap to prevent the sun checking the lid. The quilt should be about 23 or 24 inches long and about 18 or 19 inches wide, and should be laid over the frames, under the cap. The upper story is made just like the lower one, but without bottom board or entrance. The upper story can be used for a set of frame or honey boxes. If used for boxes, a strip $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide should be laid across each end of the frames and along each outside frame in the lower story for the boxes to rest on and to prevent the bees getting up outside the boxes.

I sometimes use a long hive, holding 20 combs instead of a two-story hive, for surplus honey in the combs, or for the extractor. The frames are constructed of five pieces: One top bar, 1 by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch and 14 inches long. One bottom bar $\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch and $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. One guide bar $\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch and 12 inches long, and two side bars 1 by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch and 10 inches long.

To nail a frame together, first take two side bars and drive a nail through each one, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from the end, and into the ends of the guide bar. Second, nail on the bottom bar. Third, nail on the top bar with four nails, driving them through and into the top ends of the side bars. Thus you have a light and durable frame, 12 inches wide and 10 inches deep in the clear, with the exception of the little space occupied by the guide bar. This guide bar is just as good, in every respect, as if brought down to a sharp edge. It also acts as a brace to the frame. For these frames I use $\frac{3}{4}$ inch finishing nails. As lightness in frames is very desirable, especially in surplus combs for market, the frame is much preferable to some, I have seen in use with timber enough in the top bar to make the whole frame. I order my frame bare sawed at a planing mill or sash factory, from straight grained pine lumber. They cost me 30 cents a hundred. I think this size and shape of frame is as good as any for all uses. For a one story-hive, exclusively, I think I would prefer a frame two inches deeper; but for two stories that would be objectionable, as it would be too far for the bees to travel to get to the top of the upper story. I use 12 frames in a hive, 18 inches long.

S. K. MARSH.

Sixth Annual Convention of the North-Eastern Bee-Keepers' Association.

The Northeastern Bee-Keepers' Association was organized to promote the scientific culture of bees, by means of the mutual interchange of views and by co-operative experimental investigation. Its members consist of prominent apiarists in New England and the State of New York. According to announcement, the society met at Stanwix Hall, Rome, N. Y., Feb. 2, 1876. Notwithstanding the inclement weather, the attendance was large. The meeting was called to order at 2 P. M. by the president, Capt. J. E. Hetherington, of Cherry Valley. The Secretary, J. H. Nellis, of Canajoharie, read the minutes of the last meeting, which were duly approved.

The Treasurer not having arrived, his report was deferred.

The committee appointed at the last meeting to provide for a suitable representation of the bee industry at the Centennial Exposition, presented a report of progress, and further time was granted, during which a plan will be perfected.

The committee whose duty it was to present a bill to the State legislature, for the prevention of adulteration of honey, reported that for several good reasons, which had not been properly weighed at the convention, the committee concluded not to act.

The President's address was then heard. The president paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of Moses Quinby of St. Johnsville, whose labors in the promotion of advanced agriculture, and especially in the field of bee-culture, made him famous. He further criticised the practice of exaggerating the profits of this business and ignoring the failures and unprofitable seasons. Four out of five who enter the business fail because they are not adapted to it. The chief need now is a greater knowledge of wintering, and scientific observation. A vote of thanks was tendered the president for his able address.

(Will forward the President's address soon.)

A number of members were enrolled, after which balloting for officers was in order.

Capt. Hetherington was unanimously re-elected, but positively declined on account of private duties.

Balloting then progressed, with the following results: President, Reuben Bacon, of Verona; Vice-President, I. L. Scofield, of Chenango Bridge; Secretary, J. H. Nellis, of Canajoharie; Treasurer, L. C. Root, of Mohawk; Honorary Vice-Presidents, N. N. Betsinger, Onondaga county; C. R. Isham, Wyoming county; W. E. Clark, Oneida county; and G. M. Doollittle, Onondaga county.

The correspondence of the Association

was then read. An article prepared for this Association, by Dr. W. B. Rush, and published in the December number of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, was read.

INTRODUCING QUEENS.

The Secretary then read a paper upon this topic, by Charles Dadant, of Hamilton, Ill. His paper was as follows:

Since it is now proved that bees, like the other animals of the farm, can be improved by importing foreign breeds, the question, "how to introduce queens safely," arises, and becomes an indispensable knowledge to bee-keepers. Many a good and costly queen has been lost or impaired, by lack of experience, in introducing. It is to guard some novice bee-keepers against such losses, that I will try to give my experience on this topic. The introducing of queens when they arrive from Italy, presents more difficulty than in all other circumstances. The queens, at their arrival, have been for three to five weeks confined in their small boxes, with bodies of worker bees that died with dysentery. Some of these bodies are rotten; often some are mouldy; the honey sometimes begins to sour, or it is of inferior grade, gathered from henth or chestnut, or from some other plant giving honey of bad smell. The queens become thoroughly impregnated with these unpleasant odors. No wonder if the bees, which are so clean in their habits, whose hives smell so good, are ill-disposed to accept these foreigners, in place of their beloved mothers. Yet, by complying with the instincts of the bees, we have succeeded in introducing our imported queens, with nearly as much success as with our home-bred queens, our losses not having exceeded five or six, on about 150 imported queens, introduced in our apiary last season. No doubt a loss amounting to four per cent, will seem to the experienced bee-keeper, heavier than the regular percentage of the losses in introducing home-bred queens. But we have to remember that some of these queens died from disease caused by the fatigue of their long journey.

An indispensable precaution is to introduce the queen, as soon as the queen to be replaced has been taken from among the bees. If the bees hunt, during a few hours, for their queen, without finding her, it often happens that some worker-bees are so anxious to have the queen replaced, as to raise queen-cells. In such cases the safe introduction of the queen is doubtful. Sometimes the queen will be tolerated at first; but the bees will raise a queen of their own, and afterwards a few bees will swarm with the foreign queen, if the weather is convenient, or the queen will be ill-used by the bees, maimed, even killed, if the colony is too feeble to swarm, or if the weather is unfavorable for swarming. To cage in her hive for some hours, the queen to be replaced, can give the same bad results. But if you take the queen out of the hive, putting the foreign queen in the hive before the bees have remarked their absence, they will be unable to know the change, and your queen will have best chances of being well received.

It is sometimes possible to let the queen go directly among the bees without any precaution, but as in so doing, the most experienced can meet with no success, it is more prudent to use some precautions, especially for costly queens. For years we have introduced queens with water scented with peppermint. A few losses have deterred us from this *modus operandi*. This method is always successful with us in the honey season, if bees, combs, and hives have been well soaked with scented water; but in times of scarcity of honey in the fields, it results, sometimes, in losses, and according to my experience, it is to the presence of robbers in the hive that such losses ought to be attributed. It is impossible, in time of scarcity, to have a hive open for a few minutes, without being surrounded with robbers, especially if there are some sweets to be gathered. To scent all the bees, the combs, and the inside of the hive, it is necessary to put all out of the hive. The robbers are few at first, but they have all the time necessary to return to their hives, and to bring with them their comrades before the hive is closed

and the tranquility restored. As soon as the scented bees recover from their trouble, they fight the robbers, and, too often they mistake the new queen for a robber, and kill her.

Whatever be the method used to introduce queens, the greatest care should be taken to prevent robbers from entering the hive at the time the queen is liberated. The necessary precautions are, therefore: First, to avoid letting the bees know that their queen is gone; Second, to use some stratagem to let the bees believe that the queen introduced, is their own queen; Third, to avoid the invasion of the hive by robbers when the queen is liberated. To fulfill these conditions, we search for the queen to be replaced, and as soon as she is removed, we put the queen to be introduced, in a cage, between two combs, directly above the brood, taking care to put her cage against some sealed honey so as to give her a chance of eating, in case that the bees would forget to nurse her. Then we close the hive, taking care to diminish the entrance, so as to help the bees against robbers. From 36 to 48 hours after, we open the hive, and, without removing the cage, we take out one of its stoppers and put in its place a small piece of comb-honey; then we close the hive. Our cages are made with a small piece of wire cloth, eight meshes to the inch, rolled on a bit of broom handle, with two bits of corn-cobs for stoppers. When liberating the queens, we act as quietly and as quickly as possible, so as to disturb the bees the least possible, and to give the robbers the least opportunity for entering the hive. While the bees gnaw the combs, the tranquility is restored in the hive, and the queen walks quietly among the bees. As the queen, after such a trial, can be easily frightened, it is prudent to leave her undisturbed for several days. Usually, we do not look at our introduced queens before six or seven days after they are liberated. We can then ascertain whether they are laying, and see if the bees have built queen-cells. I know of a good many valuable queens being killed by the bees by the fault of their owners, who were too earnest to see if their queens had been accepted by the bees.

A general and untechnical paper by Herbert A. Burch, of South Haven, Mich., was then read by the secretary.

(This paper will be forwarded in a short time.) Votes of thanks were tendered the authors of these papers by the convention, and they were ordered enrolled as honorary members.

Various questions were presented, and a "Question Drawer" was proposed.

The following gentlemen were chosen to answer the questions presented, with the understanding that upon difference of opinion existing among members of the Association, the question might be discussed:

The committee were P. H. Elwood, T. L. Scofield, G. M. Doolittle.

A committee to draft resolutions upon the death of Mr. Quinby was appointed, consisting of E. W. Alexander, J. H. Nellis, P. H. Elwood.

The Association then adjourned to Thursday morning at 9 o'clock.

During the evening an informal social session was held. Mr. Scofield, Vice-President, occupied the chair in the evening, when a free and easy conversation all around followed. The question of whether it is profitable to insert extra uncapped comb-honey in the center of the hive to incite breeding, was raised. There was a difference of opinion. Some favored the insertion of clean, empty comb, as this might be useful to the

queen, which is not the case with comb containing honey. It requires time for the bees to remove honey from the comb; time to insert the comb, and is an interruption to the operations of the queen. No one favored wholesale feeding, and few favored feeding at all for the purpose of stimulating brood raising.

Mr. Elwood would not feed liquid sweets to induce breeding, when the bees have sufficient stores in the hive.

If bees are short of honey in the spring, Mr. Doolittle would advise feeding the honey all at once, instead of a little daily.

Capt. Hetherington would feed rye meal in the spring, before pollen appears, for the purpose of inducing breeding. Use rye meal mixed with saw-dust to prevent their smothering in it. Such feed should not be placed far away, as it is desirable to keep the bees near the hive until all fear of cold weather is passed.

Mr. Betsinger thought that to feed anything before the 1st to 10th of May is a disadvantage, as it induces bees to stray away and perish. He is never troubled for want of pollen. He would like to exchange it for empty comb. In some localities pollen does not seem to be so plenty. Mr. Betsinger would give \$10.00 for some plan to successfully extract pollen. He loses wax in getting rid of it.

Mr. Doolittle found that the excess of pollen comes from hard maple and wild grape blossoms. As white clover is not plenty in his locality, the bees get honey very slowly from it, so that they strain the comb by running over it. Where clover is plenty, no such trouble is experienced. He considers the bass-wood the great honey producer. It remains in blossom from three to twenty-one days. It is the honey tree—a cluster of blossoms sometimes contains one or two drops of visible honey.

Capt. Hetherington and Mr. Scofield expressed the opinion that cool nights are unfavorable for the development of honey in blossoms. Hence last season was a bad one. They notice that they get a good yield of clover honey when the clover seeds well, and of buckwheat honey when farmers have a good crop.

Mr. Betsinger wanted to know how far bees will go to gather honey. It is proved positively that they go two miles. In case of scarcity, Capt. Hetherington said they might go farther. He counts on their working over an area of a mile and a half radius, and locates his apiaries accordingly. Mr. Doolittle is sure they go of choice four or five miles, and gave facts that seemed to sustain the idea. Mr. Scofield was of opinion that his bees travel much farther west than in any other direction—probably because they catch the odors from that direction best.

Mr. Betsinger has noticed the field of operations of his bees, and is satisfied that they go at least seven miles away from home, and travel as fast as a mile in two minutes. Mr. Doolittle confirmed this statement. His Italian bees have been seen and lined from three miles beyond Skaneateles lake, which is two miles wide, and two miles southwest of his residence, a distance of seven miles.

Mr. Doolittle and Mr. Betsinger allow the bees to raise all the brood they can, claiming that while the hive is filled with brood, the bees will fill the boxes, and the more brood hatches, the more workers there are, and the more boxes will be filled. As fall approaches, brood decreases, and the comb is filled with honey for the winter use of the bees.

Thus these gentlemen get all the early and best honey in their boxes, and the bees feed on the last made and dark honey. By this practice, these apiculturists have been eminently successful. They use small frames. See the table.

Mr. Doolittle thought that more bees perish from going out in the spring and gorging themselves with cold water, thus chilling themselves, than from any sudden falling-off of the temperature of the atmosphere. They require water for the purpose of brood rearing; and it should be supplied to them, with the chill off, near the hive.

Capt. Hetherington was of the opinion that the appliances and improved system of management now in practice among advanced apiarists, secure three times as large a yield of honey as could be obtained six years ago, by the system then in general operation. He thought that from a judicious system of non-swarmling, the best results are obtained, as the whole force of the colony is then engaged in the production of surplus honey. But in case the swarming fever gets possession of a stock, it must be broken up at once. This is best done by humoring them. In general management, to allow a moderate increase is much better than to undertake to suppress the swarming fever altogether.

At request of members of the meeting, Mr. C. R. Isham, of Peoria, N. Y., exhibited his new glass honey box, which was well received by the most experienced, and universally admired. It is thought this box will revolutionize the style of surplus honey packages.

SECOND DAY.

The very large attendance, and keen interest manifested, was evidence of the progressive tendency of the promoters of this growing industry. Since the organization of the several associations, experiment and discovery have increased the productive power nearly one-half. There yet remain many questions to answer, however; regarding some radical

points, there is as wide difference of opinion as that which separates the advocates of deep and shallow setting, or high and low temperature among dairymen. The student who shall discover an unfailing method of keeping bees during their dormant period will be a public benefactor. Practical men are studying the habits of the insect, and not a few have arrived at conclusions respecting temperature during winter, satisfactory to themselves.

This morning the roll was called, after which several new members were enrolled. The Treasurer presented his report, by which it appeared that the balance in his hands is \$79.39. A number of ladies were present.

As the "Question Drawer" was not ready to report, Mr. Nellis asked for a general discussion of the following questions:

Shall we encourage the use of the Honey Extractor, or shall we discard it? If we use it, to how great an extent?

He wanted to draw out the expression of this society, as many prominent writers and associations favored discarding its use.

C. L. Root, of Mohawk, presented his views. The extractor, he said, used in connection with boxing is indispensable. It is one of the greatest inventions in bee-culture. There are stocks which can hardly be controlled. The extractor compels lazy bees to go to work by withdrawing the honey. The best results with the extractor have not been attained. He had extracted largely for five years, and had had no difficulty in disposing of it. In practical shape, a market could be made for it at home. The distant markets are glutted. Canned honey, if genuine, will keep. We should develop our home markets. Some members had found it difficult to sell extracted honey at home; but it seemed to be the general opinion of the convention that good honey could be sold among the farmers. Mr. Root believed that stocks whose honey had been extracted went into winter quarters in much better order than when boxed. Brooding is largely increased by extracting.

Mr. Nellis leaves his liquid honey for sale on commission. If it candies, he takes it home and liquifies it by heating. Much will depend upon the market and the method of selling. Many find it difficult to peddle honey. It would be difficult to dispose of large quantities, without much exertion. He believed his liquid honey did not cost more than two cents per pound, as he could only count the expense of extracting and marketing.

This honey could not be obtained by any other method.

Some strong stocks are intent on swarming. By extracting, he procured honey from bees which would not work in boxes.

Other stocks are too weak to work in boxes.

Captain Hetherington believed the extractor a useful instrument, which will never be abandoned. But stocks from which box honey is wanted, should not be extracted. In the fall, unfinished boxes can be extracted and the combs put in a cool situation for the bees to clean out. In this way the combs can be used to the best advantage in boxes the following season.

Bees do not work well in unfinished boxes kept over to be filled the next season.

N. N. Betsinger.—Will not the bees eat up the combs so exposed, and will not foul brood be disseminated?

Capt. Hetherington.—If the combs are put where the sun does not strike them, and the day is not too warm, the bees will not injure them. No foul brood will be disseminated by this process.

Mr. Nellis.—Foul brood is a terrible scourge. None but experienced bee-keepers should attempt this method, when they have reason to suppose that foul brood exists in their apiary.

N. N. Betsinger, on the other hand, believed the extractor to be ruinous to the industry. He could find no use for it in his apiary. It is instrumental in the spread of foul brood. But it had been the experience of Mr. Hetherington that the use of the extractor eliminated foul brood.

Mr. Root had found that freezing combs destroyed foul brood. The extractor may be safely used upon brood in all stages of development.

Mr. Nellis advised the convention to use the extractor principally upon weak and lazy stocks, and those troubled with the swarming fever.

Mr. Doolittle agreed with Mr. Betsinger.

The general conclusion seemed to be that the extractor is indispensable if properly used, and will not be discarded.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The contents of the question drawer were then read by P. H. Elwood, of Starkville, chairman of the committee to which they had been referred. The answers to the queries presented were prepared by a committee of three practical bee-keepers, and we present them entire:

1. What is the best method of controlling the swarming fever? Answer—The free use of the extractor, or by making an artificial colony.

2. Is it an injury to bees to have more forage in the spring than they need for brood rearing? Yes.

3. Is it necessary to give bees a flight that are wintered in cellar or house? No.

4. Should bees have ventilation in

wintering; if so, how much? Yes; not as much as is generally given.

5. Side or top boxing, which is preferable? Two of the committee were in favor of top boxes; one was in favor of both.

6. Which is the better method of swarming, natural or artificial, where box-honey is the object, and you wish to double your stocks. Two of the committee prefer natural swarming; one prefers artificial.

7. Which is advisable to produce, box or extracted honey, when you have a ready market for either? Both.

8. Why do bees seal up cracks and openings in the hives? To retain the animal heat.

9. Should an excess of honey be removed from the hive in the fall or in the spring? In the fall.

10. How far apart should apiaries be located? From four to seven miles, depending upon the size of the apiary.

11. Is it important with the Italian bees that the guide combs in the surplus boxes extend from bottom to top of honey boxes? The more comb the better.

12. Why do bees leave their hives about the 1st of May? Discouragement from confinement, mouldy combs, or small cluster of bees.

13. What is the best method of preventing after swarms? Introduce a young, fertile queen.

14. How should a queenless stock be managed, when the keeper has no queen in the spring? Unite with another stock having a queen.

15. What should be done when in the case of an after swarm whose queen had been destroyed, and which had been returned to the parent stock, but which persisted in coming out day after day? Destroy queens until all save one is gone.

16. Upon what conditions does success in wintering depend? Good stocks in the fall; proper temperature and ventilation; perfect quiet.

17. Is there any sure cure for foul brood save the destruction of bees and comb? Yes, by preventing brood rearing, by the free use of the extractor, and by smoking the combs with brimstone.

A paper on "Ventilation" was read by P. H. Ellwood, of Starkville. He gave interesting instances of plant ventilation and absorption, and quoted from authorities to support his views.

(This paper will be forwarded to you, if possible.)

Upon motion of Mr. M. B. Warner, the association proceeded to select the next place of meeting.

The first ballot showed a large majority in favor of Syracuse. Syracuse was thereupon unanimously chosen as the next place of annual convention. After a

brief discussion the convention adjourned for dinner.

MOSES QUINBY.

Upon the opening of the afternoon session Mr. Ellwood read a biographical sketch of Moses Quinby, the veteran apiarist, who died in May last at St. Johnsville. The sketch was an eloquent tribute to the memory of an earnest investigator, discoverer and honest man. Mr. Quinby had been President of the association for five years. An ode by S. Alexander, of Camden, suggested by his career, was read. Both papers were ordered printed in the report. Formal resolutions of respect were also adopted, as follows:

WHEREAS; We have been called to mourn the unexpected death of our honored brother, Moses Quinby, former president of this association—to whose exertions it owes its existence, and to a large degree its continued prosperity—therefore, be it

Resolved, That in his death, bee-keepers throughout the civilized world have sustained an irreparable loss, and bee-culture has lost its most practical writer and ablest expounder.

Resolved, That as his counsels have contributed so largely to our success as individual bee-keepers, we will endeavor to pay the debt of gratitude we owe him, by contributing to the success of what he considered his life work—the placing of bee-culture among the masses upon a sound financial basis.

Resolved, That, while we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family, we realize that none but the family can fully understand the loss which they have sustained.

Resolved, That these resolutions be recorded on the minutes of the Association, and that they, together with an ode by S. Alexander, be presented to his esteemed family.

THE CENTENNIAL.

Letters from the centennial bureau of agriculture were read, inviting a full display of apicultural products.

On motion the matter of a representation of honey and bee apparatus at the centennial, was referred to the committee already appointed with the addition of 30 new members. The entire committee is as follows: Captain J. E. Hetherington, of Cherry Valley; J. H. Nellis, Canajoharie; P. H. Ellwood, Starkville; L. C. Root, Mohawk, and R. Bacon, Verona. Full authority to make necessary arrangements and to use the funds of the convention, was delegated to the committee. No other association of bee-keepers has taken action in this matter, and all responsibility rests with the Northeastern Association.

The few remaining hours of the convention were devoted to discussion, of some of the questions answered by the committee in the morning.

Mr. Bacon took issue with answer given by them, to No. 8. He claimed it was chiefly, if not altogether, to exclude the enemies of the bees, prominent among which, is the moth.

Mr. Elwood sustained the position of the committee, stating that bees do not use propolis until late in the season, after the ravages of the moth are nearly ended.

The Association agreed chiefly with the committee.

Mr. Nellis said he would refrain from expressing a general opinion, as his purpose might be deemed selfish. He believed that where buckwheat is the only or principal source, the black bees will gather the most honey.

Question No. 15 was discussed. The answer was deemed inadequate. The fear was that the swarm might come out and start for the woods, when the keeper would probably fail to catch the queen. Mr. Betsinger recommended, that the swarm be hived in a box and placed at the side of the old stock, within about two feet. In two or three days, at evening, shake the swarm on a sheet, hunt out the queen and return to the present hive. In the meantime, the bees of the old stock, being too weak to swarm, kill off all but one queen. The bees that marked the new stand, return to the old hive.

Wintering was discussed at considerable length, eliciting various opinions and methods, with instances of success to sustain each. The statistical table published herewith, speaks practically, and should be studied.

A majority favored using a moisture conductor, non-conductor of heat, upon the top of the hive. This class think too much draught of air is often given. Mr. Gates showed that his bees had no top ventilation, unless it came through the propolis and boards, and yet his bees wintered well. The secretary then alluded to Mr. Hoffman, of Fort Plain, and Mr. Bucklin, of Little Falls, who winter in the same way. Investigation shows that with Mr. Gates and the gentlemen named, the temperature never fell below thirty-six degrees Fahrenheit. The conclusion was that if no top ventilation is given, the temperature must not go down to the freezing point. Mr. Hetherington stated that Mr. Bucklin kept his bees long confined—to nearly the first of May. Mr. Gates and Mr. Bucklin warm their dwellings with furnaces, situated in the cellars.

Mr. Hoffman thinks the moisture which accumulates, is necessary to brood rearing.

The difference in the size and shape of

frames—so long as they are convenient to handle—was deemed unimportant.

The Secretary was convinced that the difficulty, to a great extent, is a disease—not contagious, however. He cited many instances where bees formerly wintered well in the most exposed situations, and under most adverse circumstances, but now the utmost care and study must be given. He knows plenty of men who have kept many bees with no special care, for from 20 to 60 years, successfully, yet for the last three or four years they have had no bees.

The Association did not generally agree with him.

Mr. Bacon has no trouble in wintering bees; the trouble is in spring, when caught in cold snaps. He houses his bees; but last spring his losses were nearly all after the 6th of April. His neighbors, who kept their bees out of doors, suffered in the same way, in the spring. Brood was plenty at the time.

A gentleman suggested that bees be kept in a way to keep them quiet until the middle of May, when danger from cold is over.

If Mr. Bacon can get a day in the first of January and one at the end of February to set them out, and give them a good fly, he has no fear of dysentery.

Mr. Betsinger did not like the idea of handling and exposing bees in winter to fly, both on account of risk and expense.

One gentleman thought locality had a good deal of influence. In his locality bees cannot be wintered out of doors. Five miles away they winter well.

Mr. Betsinger is of opinion that many stocks perish because of the loss of the queen, which makes them uneasy.

Mr. Bacon says 60° is too high a temperature, and 20° too low. He prefers 38°. There may be reasons why others would do better with a higher or lower temperature. He puts a cloth, and four or five inches of cut straw over his bees to absorb moisture and prevent too much radiation of heat.

Mr. Nellis has better success with a temperature of 48°, but he uses no such absorbing material.

Very much of the discussion of the different sessions was not recorded.

On the following page will be found a very valuable table, showing at a glance what several of our prominent members have done during the past year, and by what management it has been accomplished.

Adjournment was taken subject to the call of the executive committee. The sense of the house, taken on motion, indicated a wish that three days instead of two be occupied by the annual convention in future.

J. H. NELLIS, Sec'y.

NORTH-EASTERN BEE KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS FOR THE PAST SEASON.

SUCCESS IN WINTERING.										SUCCESS OF THE SEASON'S OPERATIONS.									
NAMES.	No. of Stocks		Where Wintered and the Temperature.	Manner of Wintering briefly expressed.	No. of Stocks.			Name of Hive.	Number and Size of Frames.	Amount of money produced.		Principal sources from which honey was gathered.	Average value of the honey season.	Amount of sugar fed, Fall, 1875.					
	Fall, 1874.	Spring, 1875.			Spring, 1875.	In fall.	Blacks.			Italians.	Box.				Extracted.				
E. F. Wright	22	21	Cel., above 32°.	No top vent'n—entrance open.	21	58	36	22	Gross bar.	1,700	600	White clover.	Mdm.	...					
R. B. Bacon	128	87	Bee house, 38°.	5 in. cut straw on top—ent. open.	87	130	1	129	Green's Imp.	2,620	600	W. clo. & buckw.	"	...					
F. H. Gates	45	35	Dark cellar, 42°.	Little top ventilation.	35	55	25	30	Plain frame.	1,000	70	Clo., cat. & buckw.	Poor.	...					
Joseph Stetson	20	20	Cellar, 30 to 40°.	"	20	45	...	45	Quinby.	200	...	White clover.	Good	...					
S. E. W. Alexander	80	50	Cellar, 33°.	"	50	77	...	77	Standard.	200	1,900	W. bassw. & buck.	Poor.	15					
M. B. Warner	3	3	Out doors.	"	3	7	...	7	Old Quinby.	50	100	White clover.	Mdm.	...					
J. H. Nellis	38	26	Cellar, 30 to 44°.	Quilts on and entrance open.	26	47	...	47	New Quinby.	717	642	W. clo. & buckw.	"	...					
Sol'n Vrooman	100	66	Cellar, 30 to 40°.	Quilts on—straw on sides.	66	90	30	60	New Quinby.	2,900	350	Buckwheat.	Poor.	4200					
J. E. Hetherington	420	190	Cel. & ho. 40 to 45°.	No top vent'n—too much at btm.	410	630	120	510	New Quinby.	11,200	2,100	Buckwheat.	"	...					
J. A. Burdick	21	17	House.	Top ventilation.	17	27	25	2	Sison.	100	778	W. clo. & basswood.	"	...					
W. Bacon	4	3	Cellar.	No top vent'n—entrance open.	3	6	...	6	Betsinger's Imp.	6,500	...	Clover & buckw.	Mdm.	15					
N. N. Betsinger	148	116	Out doors.	Q'ts&str. m'ts on top—hive tight.	115	212	212	26	Union.	800	...	Bassw., tea & buck.	"	...					
C. T. Rougeop.	16	12	Cellar, 22°.	Just as on summer stands.	12	39	32	25	Langstroth.	4,326	350	Clover & buckw.	"	...					
Lewis Baird	33	33	Cellar, 46°.	Quilts on—five over cellar.	33	39	60	60	Langstroth.	3,400	1,000	Clover & buckw.	Poor.	...					
D. H. Van Alstine†	65	52	Cel. 35° & out doors.	Quilts on—front raised 1 inch.	52	60	60	60	Union.	4,420	200	Clo., lind. & buck.	Good	...					
M. H. Tennant	60	47	House, 43°.	Top shut—ventilation on sides.	37	60	...	60	Langstroth.	350	...	Basswood & buck.	Poor.	150					
E. D. Clark	11	10	Out doors.	Top ventilation.	10	20	...	20	New Quinby.	1,020	300	Clover & raspberry.	"	200					
Dr. J. R. Pratt	50	28	Camp, 41°.	Little top vent'n—ent. open 1/2.	18	37	...	37	Quinby.	600	500	Clo. lind. & goldnd.	"	...					
Isaac Wilmarth	61	46	Out doors.	Packed over and side of frames.	47	83	...	83	Kidder.	825	...	Clo. & basswood.	Mdm.	...					
C. D. Jones	29	27	Cellar, 42°.	Ventilation top and bottom.	27	32	16	16	American.	1,925	375	Clo. & buckwheat.	"	...					
I. C. Scofield	50	34	Cellar, 40°.	Carpet, etc., over frames.	44	60	...	60	Langstroth.	4,032	748	Clo. & buckwheat.	"	...					
G. M. Doolittle	106	46	Out doors.	Quilts over frames.	46	106	106	9	Doolittle's Imp.	4,848	30	35 Bass., tea. & buck.	"	...					
C. R. Jeham	105	105	Cellar, 36°.	Quilts on—entrance closed.	55	Frame.	2,600	400	Clo. bass. & buckw.	Poor.	200					
J. Hoffman	121	119	Cellar, 48°.	No top ventilation—ent. open.	102	142	20	122	Hanging frame.	4,290	400	Clo. & buckw.	Mdm.	...					
L. C. Root	72	53	Cel., 45° & out drs.	Feed, if necessary—have good qns.	119	130	65	65	New Quinby.	2,068	2,457	Basswood.	"	...					
C. C. Van Deusen	72	53	Cel., 45° & out drs.	Feed, if necessary—have good qns.	85	78	...	78	New Quinby.	3,225	600	Clo. & buckwheat.	Poor.	...					

* g. good; m. medium, and u. uneven. † Mr. Van Alstine's wintered well out of doors. ‡ Degrees, Fahrenheit.

Rep
of
the
men
the
at
ann
ence
mat
tion
of
the
W
and
be
u
goo
othe
men
dust
have
er." exhi
Apri
ent
infor
ered
to e
kept
peri
Th
spec
than
from
subj
J. H.
sic
Sr
12th
ceed
seria
Du
terna
apla
tions
and
Bu
bee-k
two
viz.:
Nov
Th
in the
spec
joini
ricul
Th
June
the c
men
the c
Thi

Report of the Centennial Committee of the North-Eastern Bee-Keepers' Association.

The committee to whom was referred the matter of making proper arrangements for inducing bee-keepers to display their bees, honey and apiarian implements at the great National Centennial, wish to announce that they have held correspondence with several parties in relation to the matter, and finally received communications directly from Capt. Landreth, Chief of the Bureau of Agriculture.

We find that gentleman very courteous and exceedingly anxious that every means be used to induce bee-keepers to make a good display—equal to that made in all other branches of agriculture—and commensurate with the importance of the industry.

He reports to us that very few entries have been made in the "Centennial Proper." It is well known that articles to be exhibited in it must be on the grounds April 19th, 1876, and remain through the entire exhibition—about six months. We informed him that honey that was gathered last season would not be in condition to exhibit; and if it was, could not be kept in good condition for so long a period.

These facts led to the establishing of special shows, and we cannot do better than submit herewith a letter just received from Capt. Landreth, bearing upon this subject.

"U. S. CENTENNIAL COMMISSION, }
Philadelphia, Feb. 18, 1876. }

J. H. Nellis, Sec., N. E. Bee-Keepers' Association:

SIR:—Your letter of inquiry of Feb. 12th, has been received, and I now proceed to reply to the questions in their serial order.

During the entire six months of the International Exhibition, working bees and apiarian apparatus, in all its ramifications, will be on exhibition, and honey and wax as well.

But to afford additional opportunity to bee-keepers, it has been decided to have two special displays of honey and wax; viz.: June 7th to 15th, and Oct. 25th to Nov. 1st.

The continuous exhibition will be made in the large Agricultural Building; the special exhibitions will be made in an adjoining structure, to be known as the Agricultural Building for special displays.

The Apiarian Exhibition commencing June 7th, will be held in connection with the display of strawberries, and that commencing Oct. 25th, in connection with the display of nuts.

Though apiarian apparatus will be exhibited during the entire season, still it

may be considered appropriate to allow the entry of such implements and fixtures as will be necessary to make clearly manifest the methods of procedure, to accomplish the results represented.

In neither of the seasons of exhibition will there be a charge for space, nor an entry fee. Each worthy exhibitor will have, during the season of his display, free entry to the exhibition, and will be required to assume all charge of his articles.

The Centennial Commission levy a tax of fifteen (15) per cent. on the gross receipts of all articles sold within the exhibition grounds, and from this rule no exception can be made.

Though premiums, consisting of medals and diplomas, will be issued by the Centennial Commission to the exhibitors of the most meritorious articles in all classes, still it is considered highly desirable that Apiarian Societies, Journals and Individuals should offer special prizes, and in this they have already the precedent of special prizes to the value of over five thousand dollars, now offered for other displays of agricultural character.

May I not look for a special prize from your Society?

In relation to the exhibition of working bees, I have pleasure in informing you that two parties have applied for space and furnished drawings and specifications for House Apiaries, each to contain from ten to twenty hives.

BURNET LANDRETH,
Chief of Bureau.

From the above letter it will be seen that we have no positive assurance that hives, honey extractors, knives, bee veils, honey boxes, etc., can be exhibited at the special shows. We, therefore, recommend that those having a desire to exhibit Apiarian wares, shall make immediate application to Capt. Landreth for space, or information concerning the same, that their articles may be in place April 19th.

The rules governing this exhibition are very liberal, and as none of us shall see another National Centennial, it is certainly to be hoped that a grand response will be made.

In our next report we hope to announce what special prizes are to be given, and for what articles or objects. In the meantime, we hope to receive communications from parties throughout the country, relative to prizes they are willing to offer for special purposes or displays.

We will be pleased to hold correspondence with any person who may have suggestions to make, or information to give, so that the Bee Department may be fully an equal to the other industries that will be there so fully represented. As no other societies have taken steps to the development of this scheme, we hope they will

fall in with us and give all the assistance in their power, as a perfect success should be mutual to the entire brotherhood.

J. H. NELLIS, Sec'y.

J. E. HETHERINGTON, Chairman.

For the American Bee Journal.
Sundry Items.

"The February number just to hand. This is as we like it. The Journal, Magazine, and Gleanings are usually on hand within a few days of the first of the month it calls for; would that '*The World*' could be induced to be equally as prompt.

"We have had a very remarkable winter. The coldest day was Saturday, Dec. 18th; the thermometer ranging at 14 degrees on that day; the next being Friday, Jan. 14th, thermometer, 20 degrees; from these it has ranged up to 60 degrees. Fully two-thirds of the weather has been clear and fine, having but little rain and only one slight sprinkle of snow, which was on the 9th of December. You and your readers are doubtless aware that we, in this latitude, winter our bees in their summer stands, so you see, from what I have said of the weather, that our bees have been able to fly out very near the whole winter. We have about 60 colonies in our queen-rearing yard, and so far have lost only three. The first lost was one which we had purchased in a box-hive and had not transferred: it was taken by the moths, Nov. 19th. The next we discovered was Jan. 13th, which went up for the want of stores; this, also, was a recent purchase. The last was on Sunday, Jan. 23d, which was by a "leave-taking," and to us, a very mysterious one. The day was a very fine one, but windy. We had taken a stroll around the hives, but discovered nothing unusual: returned to the house and was seated upon the doorsteps, when a neighbor came up and asked if we had lost a swarm of bees, to which we replied, that we had not, but in company with him took another stroll among the hives, still finding nothing wrong. We then went with our neighbor to his house and found that a swarm had entered one of his hives, and a "big fight" was going on, with hundreds of the killed and wounded strewn around. We now returned to our yard and made another examination: we soon came upon a hive besieged with robbers, a considerable fight also going on, and now and then a bee entering with pollen. We opened the hive and found it totally deserted, yet containing plenty of honey, both capped and uncapped; also pollen in abundance, and eggs and brood, both sealed and unsealed, showing that they were not queenless, nor in a destitute condition. The queen of this colony was one of my own rearing, having hatched in August; was fertilized and laying, Sept. 5th: she was very prolific. Now will

some one inform me why she took her departure?

"Friday, Jan. 21st, made an examination of the most of our hives; found the majority of the queens laying, and all with ample stores. Our truant queen had sealed brood, and by this time, probably, has young bees nestling about her."

WM. J. ANDREWS.

Columbia, Tenn., Jan. 26, '76.

For the American Bee Journal.
Visiting.

On a beautiful morning in August I found myself in Hamilton, Ill. I went there on a visit for which I had longed for several years. From the various articles I had read, I anticipated that I was soon to see an apiary, whose equal was not to be found in America. Nor were my expectations doomed to disappointment. By a little inquiry, I found that the Messrs. Dadants lived about two miles north of Hamilton, on a little stream known as Chenny creek. Just a nice morning walk all shaded by beautiful little trees, quite a quantity of which were Linden. The path crosses the creek quite a number of times. The water is almost as clear as crystal; it runs over the rocks very swiftly. In some places it runs by high ledges of rock, out of which numerous springs of pure, cold water flows. The largest of these, is called "Wild Cat Spring" and is known for miles around. It is the favorite pleasure resort of hundreds of people of Keokuk. It issues from a large cave and affords hundreds of gallons of water per hour. The water is conducted through large wooden troughs and falls in a large artificial reservoir. A pretty grove right by the side of it is surrounded by a cute, rustic fence; here and there ladies and gentlemen are seen strolling around playing croquet or other games. The path, after leaving this spring, passes by one or two cottages before coming to the home of the big bee man of Chenny creek.

After leaving the last cottage it is but a very short distance; the view on both sides of the path being cut off by a dense growth of shrubs, until you find yourself by the side of a regular lilliputian city with about a hundred and eighty houses almost all alike except that they are painted different colors. The apiary is situated on both sides of a point of a hill; the greater part of the apiary slopes to the southeast, the remainder to the south. Just at the north edge of the apiary they are building a new house, I presume Mr. Dadant, Jr., expects to import a queen to introduce into it, for he assured me that imported queens were the best.

I was highly pleased to learn that they expected to receive an invoice of queens the next day, I accepted the pressing invi-

tation to stay and see them. As they did not come early in the morning, C. P. Dadant concluded that he must go to an apiary some fifteen miles down the Mississippi (for they only live about a mile from the river) and put on honey boxes, as they were just getting their first yield of honey for the season. But when we arrived at Hamilton, he found that the queens had arrived and been sent out to him; as he had the whole care of the apiary, he concluded to go back and introduce the queens; when we got back they were not yet unpacked. There were twenty-two in the invoice; in some of the boxes every worker bee was dead, the queens alone being alive. While Mr. Ch. Dadant unpacked and caged them C. P. and I introduced them; they do not lose more than one or two out of a hundred in introducing. They simply confine the queen about forty-eight hours, then having liberated her do not disturb the hive again for a week. This was the eighth invoice of 22 queens each, they had received this year, but since they have received three more invoices which are all they get this year; the whole number of queens they have received is 236, out of this number about 80 were lost in importing, six or eight in introducing.

Receiving queens thus every two weeks they are enabled to supply the place of queens shipped to their customers and to cull out as worthless, every queen which does not produce bees of the highest grade of purity. In the afternoon we took several of the best of the queens taken out, to make room for the imported ones, to an apiary right on the bank of the river some five miles above their home apiary. This road leads by some of the most delightful scenery I ever saw. It runs along on the bank of the river just above high water mark; at last the road twists and winds around through a ravine till you find yourself on top the high bluff before a pretty little French cottage, beside of it are over fifty hives on a steep south hillside; here C. P. overhauled all these hives, putting on quite a number of boxes and introducing ten or fifteen queens in about two hours. After partaking of a splendid supper we returned to Chenny creek by moonlight, enjoying a good ride. This was one of the most pleasant days that ever fell to my lot to enjoy.

The next morning I concluded to see the lower apiary, having again hitched to his wagon-load of honey boxes, his lively horses soon brought us to an old farm house with a steep hillside dotted with Quinby hives; here we found quite a number of boxes filled with honey. C. P. thinks this is the finest location for an apiary he ever saw. Right in front of it are thousands of acres of low bottom lands covered with wild flowers of all kinds. His boxes being put on, and quite

a number of new colonies having been made, we returned to their home apiary. As I bade adieu to Chenny creek I felt well repaid for my visit, only wishing that such apiaries were more numerous.

A. N. DRAPER.

Upper Alton, Ill., Jan. 12, 1876.

Voices from among the Hives.

SIDNEY, IOWA.—Jan. 12, 1876.—“During the past winter there has not been over 10 days at a time that bees could not fly. For the past three weeks they have been out nearly half the time. A neighbor of mine lost one or two swarms the first cold snap, by starvation, with the lower part of the hive full of honey. He had extracted from the upper story and the bees clustered among the empty combs. When the cold came on, not being able to reach the honey, they starved. In the October number, H. Nesbit reports an increase of 545 colonies from 32. That beats the world. I would like to have a description of his management.”

L. G. PURVIS.

WENHAM, MASS.—Feb. 15, 1876.—“Bees are wintering well. We have had a very mild winter, and bees have had a chance to fly as often as twice a month.”

H. ALLEY.

SCHOHARIE CO., N. Y.—Feb. 11, 1876.—“I like the JOURNAL much, and hardly see how I could get any success without it. I have 70 swarms and they are all wintering well.”

GEO. VAN VORIS.

CEDAR CO., MO.—Jan. 29, 1876.—“I am well pleased with THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL. I can't well do without it. My bees are still in winter quarters, and are in good condition. I have purchased several box stands this winter and expect to make 50 new Langstroth hives this season—have 20 of them done now. I expect to increase to 75 or 80 colonies, if the coming season should be a good one.”

J. F. LYNN.

COLUMBIA, TENN.—Feb. 14, 1876.—“I examined several hives yesterday, and found quite a number of young bees and drones in a hatching state. Will have drones flying in a few days.”

WM. J. ANDREWS.

TAMA CITY, IOWA.—Feb. 9, 1876.—“I put 104 swarms in basement cellar last fall. They are doing well—all but one very weak swarm. About one-half of my bees are Italians.”

W. E. NEWCOMB.

NORTHUMBERLAND, CO., PA.—Jan. 18, 1876.—“I went into winter quarters with 15 stands. Last year I saved only 10 out of 24. I don't know what causes the bees to leave the hive in May, with plenty of brood and honey, and a clean hive. Three of mine did so on May 8th.”

W. H. GARIHAN.

CLINTON Co., ILL.—Jan. 21, 1876.—“Yesterday I noticed the ground nearly covered with dead bees in front of one of my September swarms, and on examining them I found that many of them were young bees, some of them almost white, though apparently perfect, but I thought they looked very large for worker bees. To-day being pleasant and the bees flying freely I thought I would look into them. They are in an old box hive of about 2,000 cubic inches (I had run short of frame hives) about three-fourths full of comb. I turned up the hive and smoked the bees; to my surprise the drones began to fly out quite lively and from what I could discover, the foul center combs appear to have been full of drones for several inches in height, and there are a good many yet in the worker cells. I could not discover a drone cell in the hive. There are plenty of worker bees, and honey enough to last them till spring if they drive out the drones which they appear to be doing pretty fast. There has not been a week at a time this season that my bees have not been flying, and some of them have carried in loads half the day, the one spoken of above, being among the busiest. I think some of the old hives have not taken in anything though flying as lively as those that do.”

C. T. SMITH.

COLUMBIA, TENN.—Jan. 21st, 1876.—“We made an examination of our hives to-day, found they all had plenty of stores, and a large majority of the queens laying. Our Dadant queen had sealed brood, so we will have young bees in a few days. Every mail is bringing us letters inquiring how soon we can furnish queens. We will have new queens by April 1st, or sooner. These letters are called forth by our advertisement, as we have not sent out any circulars, except in response to correspondents.”

STAPLES & ANDREWS.

BOONE Co. Mo.—Feb. 12, 1876.—“Bees safely on their summer stands; 120 colonies all in perfect health; combs as bright as the day they were housed; without the loss of a single colony; fewer bees lost during their first flight than ever before.”

E. C. L. LARCH.

MILLEDGEVILLE, ILL.—Jan. 17, 1876.—“We received the chromo all right. It more than met our expectations. It is simply beautiful. We never saw such a good present given to a single subscriber to any paper. Our bees (35 stocks) are wintering well, so far. We put them in the cellar Oct. 29, about four or five weeks earlier than ever before. By the way, we have been reading the proceedings of Michigan Beekeepers' Society. A paper was there read from Mr. A. Salisbury, which I would be glad to see published in the A. B. J.”

F. A. SNELL.

[We will publish it if the Secy. or Mr. S. will forward it.]

PUBLISHER.

BARNES' CORNERS, N. J.—Feb. 5, 1876.—“We had but 15 colonies, last spring, left from 41 put into winter quarters, and 12 of these died before June 10th, leaving but three swarms—one very weak. They did not starve; and I attributed their demise to the late honey gathered. Perhaps they did not cap it, and that may have been the cause. They were wintered in a building used for several years for that purpose. It is a double walled brick, filled in with sawdust. The last season was a poor one.”

A. S. LUCAS.

SAN PATRICO Co., TEXAS.—Jan. 18, 1876.—To-day, my bees are gathering pollen and honey. Only three light frosts this winter, so far. This, though, is not usual at this season, even here. I am a little South of 28° N. latitude.

JOHN W. BAYLOR.

PEORIA Co., ILL.—Jan. 3, 1876.—“My Italians were at work on Jan. 1st, very busy; all day they came in loaded down, very often being unable to reach the hive from sheer exhaustion. I watched them for a long time, and saw dozens of them drop into the grass within a rod or two of the hive, and on going to them, found that they invariably got up and went for the hive lively after a minute or so of rest. They appeared a third larger on their return to the hive than when they started out. There is a grove of willows about a half mile distant, to the northeast of my place, and as they invariably came and went in that direction, I imagined that the past week of very warm weather had opened them a pasture in that grove. Isn't it very unusual for bees to find anything to work on, or to have a disposition to work at this season of the year?”

GEO. M. PIPER.

TRUMBULL Co., OHIO.—JAN. 20, 1876.—I have made a pair of scales for weighing honey, hives, etc., on the plan of grocer's tea scales; length of beam 30 inches, made out of two pieces of old buggy springs. I intend to use them to set a hive on next season, so as to tell at any time whether they are gaining or losing. The scale can be balanced by bricks, stones or anything else. One set of weights, from a 4 lb. to 1 oz. will be enough, or balance the hive on the scales and hang over a small spring balance attached to the hive, which will give the amount gained. I am now making a pair all wood, except the centres, which are steel, that can be made for 25 cents. Any one that can make a hive could make a pair of scales. I could make the centres, if desired. If I thought scales would sell, I would get up patterns and make a good scale for weighing hives or honey. I coax Italian bees to work in boxes by sticking a piece of comb on the bottom of the box, and the bees will work up. Try it.

J. WINFIELD.

NAZARETH, PA.—Jan. 24, 1876.—“I have kept bees for 52 years, and still take much interest in them. It does not pay in our section, as the farmers have discontinued raising buckwheat. This winter is a favorable one for out-door wintering, being mild, with no snow, so far.”

WM. CHRIST.

CAMARGO, ILL.—Feb. 19, 1876.—“My bees are wintering finely; but my success, for years past, in this respect, has been so uniform, I always expect success after placing them in winter quarters.”

A. SALISBURY.

KALAMAZOO, MICH.—Feb. 1st, 1876.—In the February number of the JOURNAL, in the discussions of the Maury Co. Bee-Keepers' Society, upon feeding, different articles were spoken of, as rye, flour, corn-meal, etc. Some years ago, I had two colonies that became destitute of honey early in March, and with a view to prevent starvation, I commenced feeding syrup made from coffee sugar, poured upon a warm buckwheat cake, feeding upon alternate days. They would eat the cake more or less, sometimes entirely. They bred up very rapidly, and were the strongest colonies I had in my apiary that season. I now believe that the cakes furnished proper food for breeding purposes, in the place of pollen, and shall experiment with it the coming spring. I would be glad to have bee-keepers try it, and report through the JOURNAL.

W. B. SOUTHARD, M. D.

WAVERLY, IOWA.—Jan. 28th, 1876.—My bees have done well the past season. Out of four stocks I obtained twenty-one natural swarms, all in good condition, and sold \$25.00 worth of honey.

THOS. LASHBROOK.

FREMONT Co., IOWA.—Feb. 7, 1876.—The past season opened very unfavorably. Last spring I took out only twenty-nine colonies out of forty-five that I put in the cellar in the fall. Nine of these were weak; twenty good. As soon as the weather would permit, I commenced feeding them syrup made of C sugar, and by the last of June I had fed \$19 worth of sugar. Linn bloomed the first of July. My bees were very strong, and occasionally a swarm would come off in spite of my vigilance to prevent it. About a week before the linn bloomed, I thought we should have a grand honey-harvest, but it rained so much that the bees got but little honey. One day only was fair during linn bloom, and I weighed some of my colonies in the morning, and again in the evening, and found they had gained twelve pounds. If the weather had been good, I can't tell what would have been the result, for linn bloomed profusely here.

The fall was good for honey, and I find, from my books, that I increased from

twenty-nine to forty-six, and have taken 3650 lbs. of honey; all of which I have sold at an average of 19 cts. per pound. I think bee men make a very great mistake in placing their honey on the market in large cities. I sometimes leave some in the stores where I trade, but I sell nearly all among the farmers. I can sell more in one week, out in the country, than I ever sold through the merchants in town all put together. I sell at 18 cts. by 50 or 100 wt., and 20 cts. in small lots. My bees are in excellent condition; they have honey enough to keep them until July.

WM. MORRIS.

FLAT ROCK, N. C.—Feb. 25, 1876. My bees commenced to bring in pollen from off the alders on the 18th of January, and on the 22d they commenced to bring in honey and pollen from the soft maple, and honey from the bee-meadow. I never knew it to bloom before April, till this year. The bees are doing well on the maples any days that are warm enough for them to be out. My bees have done well, so far: lost only two, out of forty stocks.

ROBERT T. JONES.

OWENBORO, KY.—Feb. 1, 1876.—“Bee pasturage is probably as good in Ky. as any other State, except California. We have abundance of tulip and white clover in spring, and smart weed in fall; these are our main dependence. We have others as helps—as many, probably, as in any other State. We have 6 or 8 large apiaries in this country that have from 30 to 100 stands, owned by men who keep bees on scientific principles and are doing a fair business, besides many bee-hive men, who are doing very well. We got no surplus last year, a frost (April 1st) killed all kinds of bloom, and then it rained from May 1st till August 20th. Our bees, at the time they should have been working in boxes, were starving to death, but by uniting and feeding, we managed to save about two-thirds of them in good condition, having a good honey harvest in the fall. They are now in fine condition and have been rapidly carrying in pollen for 20 days from hazelnut and alder. Such a thing was never seen before in this country. I examined my strongest stands to-day, and found brood in all stages and eggs in drone comb. I shall try to get the drones out as a curiosity. The hives mostly used in this country are the Langstroth and Buckeye. We have some Extractors, but do not take honey for profit, as the honey does not sell, and besides that, we do not like to sling our bees. I take honey in small frames, and sell it at 25 cents per lb in the home market. I like the way James Heddon talks; his theory corresponds with my experience, and I think he must be a man with a ‘head on.’”

T. E. GRIFFIN.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Feb. 9, 1876.—“The honey market has been very dull, honey being a luxury does not find ready sale during such an exceedingly hard season as the past one has been in this section. We hope for a better trade in such goods this year. Our supplies with the exception of a few small lots from Virginia have been brought direct from the Pacific coast.”
JESSE H. LIPPINCOTT.

WORCESTER Co. MASS.—Feb. 16, 1876.—“I keep a few swarms of bees, not for profit, but for the pleasure of seeing them work and taking care of them. I very seldom lose a swarm. I winter them on their summer stands and take the whole care of them. I go among them without fear and am but seldom stung. White Clover is our chief honey plant. I find THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL very interesting.”
MRS. EDWARD BROWN.

CARLYLE, KANSAS.—Feb. 23, 1876.—“In 1874 bees were an entire failure here, and in 1875 they were not much better. Last fall they stocked up some, but made no surplus honey. We scarcely ever get any surplus honey here until smart weed, Spanish needle, and corn are in bloom. Some seasons there is considerable buckwheat sown, then bees do very well.”
JOEL B. MYERS.

ELIZA, ILLS.—Feb. 19, 1876.—“On page 15 of AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, in the description of section box the upright side-pieces should be 6½ inches, instead of 1½. The ½ inch mortice is cut by a saw so set as to wobble. The ½ inch thin strip is laid in these mortices so as to hold the frames in a box. In answer to J. E. of Kansas. It is not like the boxes described on page 108 of AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL 1875, but these frames make a continuous tight box except on the bottom and ends. When these frames are put together there is on each side a continuous groove, in which the thin strip fits; this being tacked at each end holds them all together. Be careful to have this stuff cut out *exactly* as given in AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, page 15. Honey put up in these frames when nicely made has brought us 5 cents more per pound. When filled with honey one of these boxes will hold about 25 pounds, and yet the frames can be taken apart and one comb sold weighing 2 pounds, or 1 pound, if frame is small enough. Clark and Harbison do not use any glass in ends. I wish to—will some one inform me through AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL how to do so.” D. D. PALMER.

Please write names and post-office address very plain. Very often men forget to give their post-office, and quite often a man dates his letter from the place where he lives, when the paper is to be sent to some other office.

American Bee Journal.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Single subscriber, one year.....\$2.00
Two subscribers, sent at the same time 3.50
Three subscribers, sent at the same time 5.00
Six subscribers, sent at the same time 9.00
All higher clubs at the same rate.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 Mo.	2 Mos	3 Mos	6 Mos	1 Year.
1 Inch.....	\$ 2 00	\$ 3 00	\$ 4 00	\$ 7 00	\$ 12 00
1½ Inch.....	3 00	4 50	6 00	10 00	18 00
2 Inches.....	3 50	6 00	8 00	13 00	23 00
3 Inches.....	5 00	8 50	11 50	18 00	33 00
4 Inches.....	6 50	10 50	14 00	23 00	40 00
5 Inches.....	9 00	14 50	18 00	33 00	60 00
1 Column.....	11 00	18 00	21 50	42 00	80 00
¾ Page.....	16 00	25 00	40 00	60 00	115 00
½ Page.....	20 00	35 00	50 00	80 00	150 00

Less than one inch, 20 cents per line.
Next page to reading matter and last page of cover, double rates.

Bills of regular Advertising, payable quarterly, if inserted three months or more. If inserted for less than three months, payable monthly. Transient advertisements, cash in advance. We adhere strictly to our printed rates.

Address all communications and remittances to

THOMAS G. NEWMAN,
184 Clark Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

Our New Club Rates.

We will send one copy of THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL and either of the following periodicals for one year, for the prices named below:

THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL and
Novice's Gleanings for.....\$2.50
King's Bee-Keeper's Magazine.... 3.25
Moon's Bee World..... 3.25
All four American Bee publications 5.00
British Bee Journal..... 3.75
American Poultry Journal..... 2.50
The Chicago Weekly Tribune..... 3.20
The "Weekly Inter-Ocean 3.20
The "Weekly Journal... 3.20
The Western Rural..... 3.70
The Prairie Farmer..... 3.70
Purdy's Fruit Recorder..... 2.50
Voice of Masonry..... 4.25

Specimen copies and canvassing documents, sent free, upon application.

Additions to clubs, once formed may be made at any time, at club rates, without regard to the number sent.

No special authority is needed for a person to form clubs. All that is necessary is to secure the names and remit the money.

JOURNALS are forwarded until an explicit order is received by the publisher for their discontinuance, and until payment of all arrearages is made as required by law.

Honey Markets.

CHICAGO.—Choice white comb honey, 18@25c. Extracted, choice white, 8@13c.

CINCINNATI.—Quotations from C. F. Muth, 976 Central Avenue.

EXTRACTED HONEY IN SHIPPING ORDER.

1 lb jars (12 cases) per gross.....\$39 00

1 lb " (12 jars) per case 3 50

2 lb " (12 cases) per gross..... 72 00

2 lb " (12 jars) per case..... 6 50

Comb Honey, in small boxes.....25@30

ST. LOUIS.—Quotations from W. G. Smith, 419 North Main street.

Extracted honey is only worth from 10 to 12½ cts. now in this market. Strained 7 to 9c. Good, light box honey (small sizes) from 20 to 25c. Fair demand for honey at above figures, nothing extra.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Quotations from Stearns & Smith, 423 Front street.

White, in frames, 20@22½c. Dark, 10 @12c. Strained, 7@11c. Beeswax, 27@30c

Owing to the absence of late spring rains, the last season's crop was light, and of poor quality. Most of the extracted honey candied quickly. We have new grass and flowers. The season looks favorable for a large yield of honey on the Pacific slope. STEARNS & SMITH.

We will sell single copies for 20 cents each.

Comb foundation can be obtained at this office, as well as all other apiarian supplies.

Subscribers wishing to change their post-office address, should mention their old address, as well as the one to which they wish it changed.

Unless otherwise ordered, we shall commence all new subscriptions with the January issue, as that commences the volume.

Remit, for safety to all, by post office money order, registered letters, bank draft, made payable to Thomas G. Newman, so that if the remittance be lost, it can be recovered.

MRS. JENNIE SALISBURY:—Your letter is received; but as you give no post-office or State, we cannot attend to its business. Please send us these very essential points, if your eye catches this.

J. S. Coe, of Montclair, N. J., has gone to Philadelphia to build one of his House Apiaries on the Centennial grounds.

We have added three noted and practical apiarists to the editorial staff of THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL during the past month. Two of these gentlemen have large apiaries in this State, and will give the result of their practical experiments from month to month.

We have a new lot of fresh melilot clover seed, that we can supply at 25 cents per lb. Postage 16 cents per lb extra, if sent by mail.

The Italian Bee Company has been dissolved. The Rev. J. E. Rockwood, of Logan, Iowa, who, with Mrs. Tupper, formed the company, writes us that he would be glad to hear from any one having unfinished business with the Italian Bee Company, and will do all in his power to have such satisfactorily arranged. He has had nothing to do with the business; Mrs. Tupper did that, and he would like the date of transactions given. He is also a victim to her "crookedness." We learn that he is a reliable and trustworthy gentleman, and is not to blame for Mrs. T.'s transactions.

Consumption Cured!

An old physician, retired from active practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indian Missionary the formula of a simple Vegetable Remedy, for the speedy and permanent Cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a Positive and Radical Cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a conscientious desire to relieve human suffering, he will send (*free of charge*) to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Sent by return mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper.

DR. W. C. STEVENS,
Munroe Block, Syracuse, N. Y.

SEEDS

FOR SALE.

CHINESE MUSTARD, LINDEN and MEL-
ILOT SEED, of very superior quality, for sale at
this office.

Warranted pure, fresh, and free from foul seed.

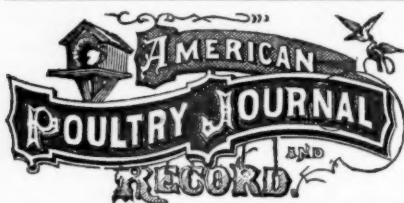
Mustard, 15 cents per oz., \$1.50 per lb.
Linden.....50 cents per lb.
Melilot.....40 " " "

If to be sent by mail, send 16 cents per lb extra for postage. Address

THOS. G. NEWMAN,

184 Clark Street, Chicago.

THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL.



A splendid 3-column illustrated Monthly Magazine, devoted to the breeding and management of

Poultry, Pigeons, Rabbits and Pet Stock.

IT HAS THE

Largest Corps of Practical Breeders

As editors and correspondents of any Journal of its class in America, and is the

Finest Poultry Journal in the World!

Subscription \$1.25 per year, strictly in advance. Send 10 cents for specimen copy.

No attention paid to postal cards asking for specimen numbers.

Published by **WARD & DARRAH,**

184 Clark Street,

March 1st.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

UNION IN CHRIST.



A finely illustrated, undenominational, union, religious monthly, will be sent free for three months, to all who will send us a three cent post-age stamp to pre-pay the postage on the paper, as the law now requires pre-payment of postage. Single copy, 60 cts. per year; 25 cts. to ministers of the Gospel and any person who will solicit subscriptions for us. **TWO PAPERS FOR THE PRICE OF ONE.**

Agents Wanted Everywhere. Outfit of chromes, maps and books at half price. Terms and sample copy sent free. Address

H. A. KING,

P. O. Box 2289.

37 Park Row, N. Y.

March 1st.

THE NATIONAL AGRICULTURIST

AND WORKING FARMER.

Established 1847, United 1875.

A LARGE double quarto, 16-page illustrated Family paper. (National Agriculturist and Bee Journal and Working Farmer consolidated.) It treats of Stock Raising, Sheep Husbandry, Dairy Business, Swine, Poultry, Gardening and Fruit Growing, besides the elaborate departments of Bee-Culture, Ladies' or Home and Fireside, and Youths' Departments; a first-class Family paper, interesting, instructive, making young eyes sparkle and old hearts glad.

Large Cash commission to agents, or valuable premiums given.

Try it six months for 55 cts. or \$1.10 a year, post-paid. Send to

WM. L. ALLISON, 128 Nassau St., N. Y. March 1st.

CHOICE CATNIP SEED.

I HAVE a choice article of this Seed collected from cultivated plants, the product of M. NEVINS, of Cheviot, O., which I will sell at 50c. an ounce, and at \$6.50 per pound.

March 1st.

C. F. MUTH,

Cincinnati, O.

1876. 1876.
Rev. A. SALISBURY,

CAMARGO,

DOUGLAS COUNTY, ILLINOIS,

will furnish



ITALIAN QUEENS

OR

Full Colonies of Bees,

ALL TESTED PURE,

BRED FROM IMPORTED MOTHERS.

RESERVED QUEENS, sent out in

April and May, - - - \$ 4.00

June and July, - - - 3.00

August and September, - 2.50

Untested, - - - 1.50

Full Colonies, - - - 12.00

March 7th 1876.

Chicago & North-Western RAILWAY.

Passengers for CHICAGO, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Rochester, Albany, Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, St. Louis, Cairo, San Francisco, Sacramento, Ogden, Salt Lake City, Denver, Council Bluffs, Sioux City, St. Paul, Marquette, Escanaba, Menasha, Madison, Cheyenne, Omaha, Yankton, Winona, Duluth, Green Bay, Milwaukee, and all points North, West, South and East, should buy their tickets via

Chicago & North-Western Railway.

Close connections are made at Chicago with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Michigan Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, Kankakee Line and Pan Handle Routes, for all points EAST and SOUTH-EAST, and with the Chicago & Alton and Illinois Central for all points SOUTH.

Close connections are also made with the Union Pacific R. R. at Omaha for all far West points.

Close connections are made at junction points, with trains of all cross roads.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS.

These celebrated cars are run on all night trains on all the lines of this road.

This is the ONLY LINE running these cars between Chicago and St. Paul or Chicago and Milwaukee.

At Omaha our Sleepers connect with the Overland Sleepers on the Union Pacific Railroad, for all points west of the Missouri River.

Among the

Inducements offered by this Route

to the traveling public are all the modern improvements: Rock and Gravel Ballasted Track, Steel Rail, Rock and Iron Bridges, Parlor and Drawing Room Day Coaches, Smoking and Lounging Cars, Westinghouse Safety Air Brakes, Miller's Patent Safety Coupling and Platforms, Speed, Safety and absolute Comfort.

Running Through Five Great States, and operating over 2,000 miles of road, this company presents to the traveler facilities that ARE NOT and CANNOT be offered by any Competitor.

If you wish the best traveling accommodations, you will buy your tickets by this route, and will take no other.

MARVIN HUGHITT,
Gen'l Supt.

W. H. STENNET,
Gen'l Pas. Agt.

THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL.

AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

PURCHASING AGENCY

Having been often requested to go out and purchase articles in this city for our patrons, we have concluded to open a

Purchasing Agency Department

in this office, for the benefit of our friends. Having been in the retail business for some years, we know how and where to buy at the *closest figures*. We can save from ten to thirty per cent. from country retail prices for those for whom we buy. We will purchase

ANY ARTICLE IN THE MARKET,

from a pocket handkerchief to a piano; or from a pin to a gold watch and chain, or diamonds.

Send particulars of what you want, the quality and about the price you wish to pay. If the whole price, in cash, is sent with the order, we will send the goods free of charges. No goods will be sent C. O. D. unless one-half of the price is sent with the order.

Address, THOMAS G. NEWMAN,
184 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

HONEY JARS.

(ONE pound (square) Honey Jars, per gross	\$6.50
Two " " " " " flint glass " "	8.50
One " " " " " " " " " "	9.00
Two " " " " " " " " " "	11.00
Corks for 1 and 2 lb jars per gross	.75
Tin Foil Caps " " " " " " " "	1.20
Labels for " " " " " " " "	.75
A thousand Labels, address printed to order, 5.00	
One-quart Fruit Jars (Mason's Pat.) pr. gross	17.00
Labels for same, " " " " " " " "	.65
A thousand Labels for same, address printed to order	4.00
Uncapping Knives, as good as any, each	.50
per doz.	4.50
Alsike Clover Seed, per bushel	15.00
" " " " peck	4.00
" " " " pound	.45

Langstroth's Bee-Hives,

Straw Mats, Bee-Veils, Alsike Clover Seed, etc., at reasonable rates.

For further particulars address,

CHAS. F. MUTH, Cincinnati, Ohio.

"VINEYARD APIARY."

TESTED QUEENS A SPECIALTY.

One Queen	\$ 5 00	} Reared in Full Colonies.
Two "	9 00	
Three "	12 00	

Or Sent in Full Colonies at \$15.00 each.

Address JOSEPH M. BROOKS,
Sept 75y1 Box 130 Columbus, Indiana

Independent Slate Writing BY DEPARTED SPIRITS.

MRS. KAT BLADE,
326 W. Madison Street, Chicago.

SPIRIT PHENOMENA—Messages for Tests, Business, etc., etc. Also, Examinations of Diseases and Disordered Conditions, with Magnetic Treatment, or Medicines, where indicated.

Your friends in the spirit world, come and write their own messages. Letters by mail promptly answered. Send a lock of hair and state what is required—whether tests, business, or examination of diseases. Fee \$2.00.

Novly.

THE

SILVER TONGUE

ORGAN

CHARMS THE WORLD

Its merit, as a musical instrument of the

FIRST CLASS

is causing its popularity to increase daily.

For testimonials from leading musicians, Illustrated Catalogues and prices, Address,

E. P. NEEDHAM & SON,
MANUFACTURERS,
143 E. Twenty-third Street,
NEW YORK CITY.

The St. Louis Mercantile Co.,
SAINT LOUIS, MO.

PURE HONEY WANTED.

HIGHEST Market Price will be paid for Comb and Extracted Honey. Address

S. H. STEVENS,

Wholesale and Retail

DEALER IN HONEY,

926 North 6th st., St. Louis, Mo.

THE BEE-KEEPERS' MAGAZINE

An Illustrated Monthly Journal



of 32 octavo pages, devoted exclusively to Bee Culture, edited by ALBERT J. KING, containing contributions from experienced Bee-keepers in America and Europe.

A large space is devoted to beginners, giving useful information just when it is most needed, throughout the year.

TERMS: \$1.50 per year. The Bee-keepers' Text Book, in German or English, and Magazine, one year, \$1.70.

A 64-page pamphlet (price 50 cents), containing a beautiful life-like CHROMO of HONEY-PLANTS, and ITALIAN BEES, in their natural colors, with prize essay of Mrs. Ellen S. Tupper: "Queen Rearing," by M. Quinby, "Instruction for Beginners," etc. Sent FREE, with the MAGAZINE, on TRIAL, 4 months, for 50 cents. Agents Wanted.—Cash commissions and permanent employment.

Address **KING & SLOCUM,**
mar6m 61 Hudson St., N. Y.

HONEY EXTRACTORS!

Made Entirely of Metal,

NO WOOD ABOUT THEM.

PRICES, \$8.50 to \$10.00.

Circulars with directions for use on application.

IN ORDERING, be particular to give us *outside dimensions* of frame or frames to be used. As we have procured the machinery for making every part on our own premises, we can supply Gearing, Honey Gates, Wire Cloth, etc., etc. Bearings, Stubs' Steel—Boxes, self-oiling.
July-tf A. I. ROOT, Medina, Ohio.

MOON'S "BEE WORLD,"

PUBLISHED at Rome, Georgia, is the only publication of the kind in the South. It is devoted exclusively to

BEE CULTURE,

And should be in the hands of every Bee-keeper in the United States. Two Dollars per year. Send for sample copy. Address

A. F. MOON, Rome, Ga.

\$5 to \$20 PER DAY. Agents wanted. All classes of working people of both sexes, young and old, making more money at work for us, in their own localities, during their spare moments, or all the time, than anything else. We offer employment that will pay handsomely for every hour's work. Full particulars, terms, etc., sent free. Send us your address, at once. Don't delay. Now is the time. Don't look for work or business elsewhere, until you have learned what we offer.
mar75yl G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

HONEY

AND

Maple Syrup.

C. O. PERRINE,

LAKE AND MARKET STS.,
CHICAGO.

Highest Price Paid for

BEE SWAX.

Books for Bee-keepers.

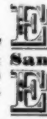
FOR SALE at the Office of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL—sent on receipt of price and postage.

Langstroth on the Hive and Honey Bee. \$2.00
Quinby's Mysteries of Bee-Keeping. 1.50
Postage on either of the above, 20 cents.

Vol. I. American Bee Journal, 1867-8. \$1.00
Adair's Annals of Bee-Culture, 1870.25
The Bee-keepers' Text-Book, Cloth.75
" " Paper.40

The American Bee-keeper's Guide, By
E. Kretschmer, in paper covers.50
Bees and their Management. By Mrs.
Tupper.20

Address all orders to
THOMAS G. NEWMAN,
184 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.



FEEDER.

The BEST in use.

Sample by mail 75 cents.
Circular free. Address
C. C. VAN DEUSEN,
Sprout Brook, N.Y.

WANTED.

A Situation as Bee-keeper

CAN MAKE HIVES, Etc.

Good references given if desired.

J. D. KRUSCHKE,

Feb-1m

Hamilton, Ill.

AARON BENEDICT,

Importer and Breeder of

PURE ITALIAN BEES.

I would say to my former patrons and others, that I am devoting my entire time to rearing Italian Bees and Queens. I have been breeding Bees for the past 11 years, and claim that I can produce

PURE ITALIANS.

My Book, 128 pages, describing the habits and culture of the Honey Bee, sent, post paid, for 50 cents. I also breed the

AMERICAN WILD TURKEYS,

grade mixed with the large Bronze, for sale for breeding.

For further particulars address

AARON BENEDICT.

feb-tf

Bennington, Morrow Co., Ohio

Chicago Advertisements.

UNION NATIONAL BANK

Issues Certificates of Deposit.
W. F. Coolbaugh,
President.

Washington &
LaSalle Streets, **CHICAGO.**

Puts \$30.00 controls 5 000 Bushels of Grain
& for 30 days. \$2,500 and upwards is frequently realized on an investment of \$200. Parties desiring to operate in a large or small way, with equal certainties of success, or those wishing for information *How to make and how to save.* Address
CHICAGO.

POWERS & Co.,
GRAIN BROKERS,
177 Madison St.

BIGGEST chance ever offered Agents. We have work and money for all, men Women, Boys and Girls, whole or spare time, day-time or evening, at home or traveling. Light work, short hours; more money than you can make on salary and perfectly independent, being your own employer. Our **AGENTS** are making from \$5 to \$25 per day. **AGENTS** working from four to six hours. For further particulars send 3c. stamp and receive by return mail, our large Illustrated Catalogue of new novelties and useful articles for Fall Winter. Address **CHICAGO.**
J. A. KINSMAN & CO. Box 524, Chicago, Ill.
decly

10,000 Lady Agents wanted to sell Ellis' Stocking and Skirt Supporter. Large profits to agents. Send for circulars.
GARY & BURR, Gen. Agts., L. B. 524, Chicago, Ill.
decly

NOTICE.

Merchants, Lawyers, Clergymen, Physicians, Farmers---Young and Old.

REMEMBER! We ask all to send to us for R. Diamonds, Watches, Sterling Silverware, or Silver Plate, fine gold and medium-priced Jewelry. We guarantee every article as represented when sold. 18 K. Wedding Rings and Bridal Gifts of every kind. Any article in our stock sent to any address C. O. D. and goods allowed to be opened for examination, on receipt of enough to pay the Express Charges. Watches repaired and fine time guaranteed, also Jewelry manufactured to order.

Call or address **R. J. MORSE & CO.,** Importers
S. E. Cor. Lake and Clark Streets, Chicago, Ill.
N. B.—Parties wishing fine goods at low prices, will consult their own interests by ordering from us. Catalogues sent to Dealers or Agents on receipt of 3c. stamp.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$1
Novizyl free. **STINSON & Co.,** Portland, Maine.

EMPLOYMENT.—Men, women and agents, we have just what you need. Our 9x11 Mounted Chromos out-sell anything in the market. Mr. Persons writes: "I struck out yesterday, and by working easy four hours, cleared \$7." A lady has just reported her profits for the forenoon as \$5; yesterday up to 2 o'clock she cleared \$7.50. We can prove beyond question that one agent ordered 5,600 of these chromos in eleven working days. We have the largest and finest assortment in the United States; hundreds of choice subjects from which to select. We will send you an assorted 100 of the best selling on receipt of \$6.00. Send in your orders or give us a call. Sample by mail 25c., or 12 for \$1.

J. LATHAM & CO.,

419 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
P. O. Box 2154. Nov5mp

ITALIAN QUEEN BEES,



IN THE

Highest Grade of Purity

Sent by mail post-paid at the following prices:

Tested Queens, each.....\$3.00
Warranted Queens, each... 1.50

THESE Queens are all young and bred from Imported Mothers, and those who purchase tested Queens, can rely on them to breed from. Queens furnished on short notice, and in all cases, purity and safe arrival is guaranteed.

PURE BRED POULTRY!!

I also breed Buff and Partridge Cochins. Brown Leghorn and S. S. Hamburg Chickens. Eggs of the above varieties for hatching safely packed and shipped by express, at \$1.50 per doz. Safe arrival guaranteed. Address

T. N. HOLLETT,
apriy Pennsville, Morgan Co., Ohio.

KIND READER, if you are in any way interested in

BEES OR HONEY,

We will with pleasure send you a sample copy of our Monthly "GLEANINGS IN BEE CULTURE." Simply write your address plainly on a postal card, and address

A. I. ROOT, Medina, Ohio.

A. KERNBERGER & CO.,

ARE PREPARED TO

BUY HONEY

IN ANY QUANTITY,

FOR CASH ON DELIVERY.

230 West Randolph St.,

CHICAGO.

L'Apicoltore, Giornale dell'Associazione Centrale d'incoraggiamento per l'Apicoltura in Italia, pubblicato per cura della Presidenza dell'Associazione, fondato nell'anno 1868; esce in fascicoli mensili di 32 pagine, con illustrazioni e copertini, il prezzo di abbonamento an no pel Regno e Canton Ticino e di L. 5 anticipate.—Austria-Ungheria, Svizzera, Germania, Francia: L. 6.—Spagna, Inghilterra, Russia, America L. 7.—Un numero separato L. 1. Si spediscono gli arretrati a qualunque momento dell'anno.

Per le annate arretrate L. 4 ciascun volume, quando vengano acquistati in numero di tre almeno.

Dirigere l'importo con vaglia postale al Casiere dell'Associazione Centrale: Conte CARLO BORROMEO, MILANO Via Alessandro Manzoni. N. 41

GOOD SEEDS

GROWN with care and painstaking, from selected stocks, ALWAYS FAIR! Try mine. See advertisement. "All About Gardening."

J. B. ROOT, Seed Grower, Rockford, Ill.
Jan3mp.

SEND 25cts. to **G. P. ROWELL & CO.,** New York, for Book (97th edition) containing lists of 2000 newspapers, and estimates showing cost of advertising. marly

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

THEODORE THOMAS Says:

"The MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS are, in my judgment, the best instruments of the class made either in this country or in Europe. They excel especially in richer, better qualities of tone. The recent improvements, such as Resonant Cases, Vox Humana, etc., are of great value.

A wide acquaintance with musicians enables me to say that they generally regard the MASON & HAMLIN unequaled by any others."



"The fame of the MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS is not confined to America. These excellent instruments are widely known in Europe, and in my opinion they richly deserve the warm expressions of praise which have been bestowed upon them. I know of no similar instruments anywhere at all comparable to them."

JOHANN STRAUSS SAYS:

TEN NEW STYLES OF CABINET ORGANS

Ready this month, including NEW AND BEAUTIFUL INVENTIONS.

THE PIANO-HARP CABINET ORGAN, an exquisite combination of these Instruments.

THE IMPROVED VOX CELESTE, when played loudly has the ring of a Clarion; when soft, the delicacy of an Æolian Harp.

THE SERAPHONE is a delicate reed stop.

THE ETAGERE CABINET ORGAN is an appropriate and useful combination, very elegant. New Solo and Combination Stops. Cases of new Designs—Highly Ornate.

The MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS were awarded THREE HIGHEST MEDALS and a DIPLOMA OF HONOR at VIENNA, 1873; PARIS, 1867, as the best instruments of the class in the world, and have always received highest honors in America. They are recommended by most eminent musicians of both hemispheres as unequaled, and are the only American Organs largely exported to Europe.

New Catalogue this month, with full description of New Styles and Improvements, sent FREE.

Organs Sold for Cash, or for Monthly or Quarterly Payments; or Rented until Rent Pays for the Organ.

ADDRESS

Mason & Hamlin Organ Co.,

dec7m

80 and 82 Adams St., Chicago.